The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875. NUMBER 284.

UNDERWEAR, &c.

W. M. ROSS & CO.
(Formerly of ROSS & GOSSAGE,)
HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE
BANKRUPT STOCK
OF J. H. FOSTER & CO. AT AN EXTRAORDINARILY
LOW PRICE,
WILL OPEN IT AT
77 STATE-ST.
(Field, Leiter & Co.'s Block),
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4.

Buyers may expect the Greatest Bargains ever offered in Chicago in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, and General Fancy Goods.

Large daily additions will be made of Bargains and Novelties from Auction and other sources, and always BELOW VALUES.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate
IN CHICAGO.

By decree of the Bankrupt Court for the District of Massachusetts in the matter of Geo. W. Gerrish, will be sold at public auction at 3 o'clock p. m., Saturday, June 12, 1875, at the office of Kern & Fitch, No. 2 Court Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

Seventy-two and one-half acres, consisting of lots or blocks of land in the South Division of the City of Chicago, in the Town of Hyde Park, Cook County, Illinois, numbered seventeen to twenty-seven, inclusive, the west half of twenty-eight and all of thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two on Hugh Maher's subdivision of the s. e. quarter of section fifteen, township thirty-eight, north of range fourteen, east of the third principal meridian, each whole lot containing five acres, calculating to the centre of the street.

Also, at the same time and place, the note of said Geo. W. Gerrish, for forty-five thousand dollars, dated November 7, 1873, payable to Geo. M. Gibson, or order, in three years from its date, together with the mortgage securing the same on land in the Sheffield's Addition to said Chicago, containing about seventeen acres.

The assignees are authorized by said decree to release to the purchaser their interest in the property sold as above.

For Sale---A Bargain.

The 3-story and basement marble front house No. 39 Twenty-fifth-st., with brick barn, all modern improvements, splendid location; prices very low, terms easy. Apply to C. H. & J. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.

OFFICES
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
ROOM 10.

STORE
For Rent, Cheap.

38 State-st., four-story and basement, with elevator. Inquire at 95 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

STORE FOR RENT
In the new Commission Market, No. 204 Jackson-st. Apply 13 Chamber of Commerce.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre.
PEREIRE, Daure.......Saturday, June 12
FRANCE, Trudelle.......Saturday, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.......Saturday, July 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $32, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N.Y.

National Line of Steamships.
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, 5089 tons.......Saturday, 29th May, at 11 a. m.
THE QUEEN, 4471 tons.......Saturday, 5th June, at 3 p. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons.......Saturday, 12th June, at 12 noon.
ERIN, 4040 tons.......Saturday, 19th June, at 3 p. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.......Wednesday, June 2, at 3 p. m.
ITALY.......Tuesday, June 15, at 1 p. m.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RETREAT.
LAKESIDE, ON PEWAUKEE LAKE,
One hour by rail from Milwaukee. Open for guests May 15. The most luxurious and elegant retreat in the Northwest, and the most moderate charges. Letters addressed the proprietor, Hartland, Wis., promptly answered.
C. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Long Branch,
Will open on the 15th of June. Accommodations for 500 guests. Has a front of 400 feet on the Ocean, and is within 200 feet of the Hot Salt Water Baths. Great improvements have been made, adding a large number of rooms, with private parlors.
W. W. PALMER,
of the Magnolia Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Grand Union Hotel.
Will open June 1, for the reception of Guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

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OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
At 75 cents per 100,
In the Counting-Room of this Office.

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CARRIAGES!
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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, at OUR NEW WAREROOMS, 183, 185 and 187 WABASH-AV., the finest display of superbly-finished and substantially-made CARRIAGES ever offered to the Chicago public. The stock includes many of the most graceful designs and fashionable patterns of fine Carriage work, such as are not to be found in any Carriage Repository in the United States. On all of our work we challenge comparison! WARRANTED superior in every respect.

We have in stock for the SEASON, the FOLLOWING STYLES of CARRIAGES:
GLASS LANDAUS, LANDAULETS,
PARK PHAETONS, BRETTS,
COUPES, COUPELETS,
T CARTS, TOP BUGGIES,
CONCORD BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS,
BEACH AND HUNTING WAGONS.

COAN & TEN BROEKE
CARRIAGE MANUF'G CO.
C. O. TEN BROEKE, Agent. Successor.
Warerooms—Nos. 183, 185, 187 Wabash-av.
Manufactory—Cor. Ann & Randolph-sts.,
CHICAGO.

FOURTH OF JULY.

4th July.
TO BE CELEBRATED
SATURDAY, JULY 3.
GRAND
STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.
GOODRICH'S SPLENDID STEAMERS,
Chicago, Sheboygan, and Muskegon,
WILL MAKE HOURLY TRIPS TO
EVANSTON.
Full Programme hereafter.
T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

LAWN MOWERS.

W. H. BANKS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
EXCELSIOR
LAWN MOWER
AND
EXCELSIOR LAWN FOUNTAIN,
HYDRANT HOSE, &c.
All kinds of Lawn Mowers repaired.
W. H. BANKS & CO., Farm Machinery, Seeds, and Hardware, specialties.
34 & 36 South Canal-st.,
CORNER WASHINGTON, CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
RAILROAD.
TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE
REMOVED TO
101 CLARK-ST.,
CORNER WASHINGTON.

REMOVAL.
E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
N. W. cor. Adams and Market-sts.

REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
HADLEY BROS.,
63 AND 65 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(The Old Opera House Block).
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

FINANCIAL.

The First National Gold Bank
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........$2,000,000 GOLD.
President.........GEO. F. HOOPER.
Vice President.........SAMUEL HORT.
Cashier.........R. C. WOOLWORTH.
CORRESPONDENTS.
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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
PARIS.......HOTTINGUER & CO.
DUBLIN.......PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
HAMBURG...HESSE, NEWMAN & CO.
NEW YORK...DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BOSTON.......BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK.
CHICAGO.....FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange.

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130 Rolls, 65 Misfits, new and ready-made, 50 Second-hand Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Tree-Ply, and Ingrains, handsome patterns, at low prices, to cover advances.
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Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
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We collect your claims in any part of the world, cheaper and with greater thoroughness and despatch than you can do it yourself, as this is our entire business. We push to immediate settlement or return paper, and charge nothing unless we collect.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room Furniture; a large and elegant variety; at low prices, to cover advances.
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Base Ball.
Chicago Club, Ryan, Mahn, and Peck & Snyder professional dead balls, by mail, $1.50 each, or $15 per doz.; belts, $3.50 to $8 per doz.; caps, $6 to $9 per doz. All other base ball goods at New York prices. Price lists sent free. J. A. PIERCE, 97 Clark-st., Chicago.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Milwaukee Has a Gala Day of an Imposing Character.

Archbishop Henni Fully Invested with His New Dignities.

The Pallium Conferred by the Pope's Special Envoy.

Impressive Ceremonies in Connection with the Event.

Fine Music, a Torchlight Procession, and a Grand Time Generally.

Origin, History, and Significance of the Pallium.

The Closing Proceedings of the Fox River Baptist Association.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Indiana.

THE CEREMONIES.

THE CONFERRING OF THE HOLY SYMBOL ON BISHOP HENNI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 3.—The ceremony of investing the Most Rev. John M. Henni with the insignia of an Archbishop took place here to-day. Over 300 clergy and 300 theological students, of St. Francis, Seminary, assembled to take part in the ceremony. The following Bishops were present: Foley, of Chicago; Ryan, of St. Louis; Seidenbush, of St. Cloud, Minn.; Urack, of Marquette; Heiss, of La Crosse.

The procession entered the cathedral at 10 o'clock. The Pontifical Mass followed; celebrant, Bishop Heiss, assisted by Father Batz, deacon, and Father Willard, sub-deacon. Haydn's First Mass was given, with solos exceedingly fine. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. G. Ryan, from text 15th chapter of St. John, 5th verse: "I am the vine, ye are the branches," etc. This was pronounced to be one of his finest efforts. The new Archbishop, on the completion of the ceremony, made an address in Latin. Afterwards all the clergy and theologians banqueted in the Bishop's hall, under the presiding of Archbishop and Monsignor Roncetti. In the afternoon the dignitaries made a visit to the convent, where a musical and literary entertainment of a high character was provided for their enjoyment.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

At 7 o'clock all the Catholic societies commenced marching from a point of rendezvous on Market square. The following is a list of societies in the procession: First Division—Marshals, Joseph Phillipps, Thomas Shea, John Black, C. M. Savage, Henry Millmann, and Anthony Dahlman; band; societies from out of the city; German Maennerverein. Second Division—Marshals, Charles Holzbauer and Charles Grau; Bach's Band; St. Bonifacius Society; St. Joseph's; St. Georgius; Juvenile Society of St. Joseph's; St. Bonaventura; Juvenile Society of St. Francis; St. Joanne's with Juvenile Society Third Division—Marshals, John Fellenz, Joseph Eigel, and M. Darkawsky; St. Joannes Verein; St. Antonius, with Juvenile Society; St. Antonius Liederbund, with Juvenile Society; St. Stanislaus and St. Josephat's. Fourth Division—Marshals, Leonard D. Trimborn and Patrick Drew; Retter's Band; St. Pius Society; St. Peter's, with Juvenile Society; Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society; Cathedral school; St. John's Benevolent Society, and St. Albertus. Fifth Division—Marshals, M. S. O'Brien and M. J. McLaughlin; Zeitz Band; St. Gall's Hibernian Benevolent Society; Juvenile Band; Junior Sodality, and Young Men's Sodality.

These societies were provided with between 4,000 and 5,000 torches, and presented

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

They took up the following line of march, which was crowded by thousands: Market Square up Oneida to Milwaukee; Milwaukee to Division; Division to Jefferson; Jefferson to Knapp; Knapp to East Water; East Water to Division; Division across Chestnut street bridge; on Chestnut to Ninth; Ninth to Spring; Spring to Third; Third to Clybourne; Clybourne to West Water; West Water across Menomonee bridge; on Reed to Florida; Florida to Clinton; Clinton to Lake; Lake to Broadway; across the bridge up Broadway to Biddle; Biddle to Jackson; thence to the Archbishop's residence on the corner of Jackson and Oneida.

THE ROUTE

was in many places illuminated, and everywhere the greatest enthusiasm was shown, sections of the city where Catholics live in large numbers having been chosen for the march. Returned to the See House, the procession halted, the Archbishop, Monsignor Roncetti, and other prelates being on the porch. Following programme performed: Overture—Abt's "Sunday Morning;" addresses in English; "The Heavens Praise the Glory of the Lord," Maennerchor, with orchestral accompaniment; address in German, John C. Ludwig; presentation of a heavy gold cross by Werner Trimborn, August Gerulich, and John C. Ludwig; "Great God, We Praise Thee," Maennerchor, with orchestral accompaniment.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The following is the address to the Catholic dignitaries from Rome:

MONSIGNOR: To welcome you among us at any time or under any circumstances would afford us, the Catholic laymen of Milwaukee, unbounded pleasure. The dignity of your office, so worthily filled, and which you adorn while it honors you, of itself would constitute a great claim upon our hospitality and respect. The trusted servants of our Holy Father—whom may God preserve for many years—we should endeavor to show our love for him by the warmth and heartiness of our greeting.

But, coming among us not only as dignitaries of the Church; not only as the friends and servants of the Holy Father, but as his special envoys to the Church of the United States; it is difficult indeed for us to find suitable expression for our feelings on this joyous and rare occasion, the first in which it has been our pleasure to participate.

We greet you as the representative of the venerable Pontiff, who has honored us by sending you to us, for whom we feel all the affection of children for the kindest father. Pius IX. is peculiarly the father of the Catholics of this generation. He has seen more than the years of Peter. We for the greater part have known no other Holy Father. He sat upon the Papal throne when we were children; he still occupies it now that we are men, and time has strengthened the ties which bind us to him as our father in God. The loss of his temporal power, shorn as he is of every semblance of a temporal ruler, the trials and sufferings he has undergone, and the burden of sorrow he has to bear, serve only to attach us to him the more firmly. The greater and the more numerous the indignities offered to him, the closer will his children—the Catholics throughout the world—be bound to him; and in this his hour of trial, among his stanchest adherents will be found his republican children in America.

And in truth, most honored sirs, we bid you welcome to-day, not only in our capacity as Catholics, but also in our character of American Catholics, yielding a willing allegiance to, and proud of, the freest Government on earth. Our position here is a practical refutation of the slander so prevalent on the other side of the ocean, that the Catholic cannot be a true patriot. For, while no man doubts our fidelity to the Government under which it is our privilege to live, and by which we are protected in our rights, civil and religious, we profess implicit obedience to the Church, and thank God for the faith, through which we know that—like her Divine Founder—she has "the words of eternal life."

We welcome you, therefore, as Catholics; we welcome you as republicans and freemen. Here no statesman, in the name of civilization, tramples upon our conscience, or, in the name of political independence, enslaves his fellow-citizens. Here no sanctuaries are sacrilegiously confiscated to the State, or clergymen cast into prison for refusing to Cæsar those things which belong to God. We would that statesmen might learn from this Republic to respect the rights of religion, and to know that the Catholic is loyal and true because of his faith, which makes patriotism a virtue; and, in proportion to his devotion to the Pope, the Head of the Church, Christ's Vicar on earth.

We should be doing injustice to ourselves, were we to omit on this occasion another important duty, and, through you, to thank the Holy Father for the signal honor he has conferred upon the American people in exalting a member of its hierarchy to the dignity of Prince of the Church; as also for the special favor he has bestowed upon ourselves by raising this See to an Archbishopric, and our beloved Bishop to the Archiepiscopal rank.

For more than a quarter of a century has our venerable Bishop labored among us, and we may truly say that he has labored well. The works of his hands surround you. The churches, the schools, the hospitals, the seminaries, the asylums, the convents you have seen, are not the work of generations. Thirty years ago they were not. They have all sprung up under the fostering care of our Bishop. The honors of the archiepiscopal dignity are a fitting crown to a life so full and ripe as his, to whose unceasing efforts it is due that so many institutions of charity and learning are here; that the ignorant are instructed; the sick nursed; the orphans fed, the sinner purified and the sorrowful comforted. To us this is indeed a day of exceeding great joy.

Permit me, honored sirs, in the name of the Catholics of the Province of Milwaukee, once more to extend to you a hearty welcome and to express the hope that your stay among us may afford to you at least a tithe of the pleasure your mission has occasioned to us.

And when, your mission fulfilled, you are greeted by the Holy Father on your return to the centre of Christian unity, we ask you to tell him of the love and devotion, we have so feebly expressed, and to beg his blessing for his children on the far-off shore of Lake Michigan.

Three cheers were then given for the Archbishop, the Bishop, the Ambassadors, and the priests.

The procession then dispersed, having shown immense enthusiasm.

ORIGIN OF THE PALLIUM.

> And these are the garments which they shall make: a breast-plate, and an ephod, and a robe, and a broidered coat, a mitre, and a girdle; and they shall make holy garments for Aaron thy brother, and his sons, that he may minister unto me in the priest's office.
>
> And they shall take gold, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen.—*Exodus, xxviii., 4, 5.*

To the twenty-eighth chapter of Exodus the Catholic Church traces the origin of many of the curious and magnificent robes and personal adornments which constitute the apparel of her ceremonies and the vesture of her ministers. All the vestments which a priest wears in the mass are symbolical of the garments of Christ, but the Episcopal robes have typical significance generally referable to the Jewish dispensation. The crozier, for instance, is the shepherd's staff. The mitre, although oriental in form, symbolizes, by its resemblance to a cloven tongue, the gifts which the Apostles received from the Holy Ghost on Whitsunday. The pallium, which is worn only by the Pope, by Patriarchs, and by Archbishops, is very ancient in design, and harmonious, both in fabric and as a symbol, with the crozier. The idea in both is the Good Shepherd, and the lamb's wool of which the pallium is made is intended to typify the lamb which Christ is represented as having carried on His shoulders. The Archbishop, therefore, is expected to be willing at all times to seek the lost member of the fold of Christ, even to the neglect of the ninety-nine who are so fortunate as not to lose themselves. The Pope wears it always, as an emblem of his universal pastorate.

THE MATERIAL.

The pallium is an annular white woolen band, to be worn around the Archbishop's neck. It is about 3 inches in width, and narrow strips of the same material fold upon the breast and back. Black crosses are embroidered with fine silk upon the web. The wool from which the pallia are made is produced with a sort of sacred solicitude. On the 21st of January, every year,—the day is the feast of St Agnes,—two spotless lambs are placed upon the altar of the church attached to the Monastery of St. Agnes, in Rome, while the *Agnus Dei* is being sung. They are then taken by two canons of the Church of St. John Lateran, and are sent to the purest pasturage. When the time for shearing comes, the wool, having been carefully cleansed, is woven into pallia, and, on the night of the vigil of Sts. Peter and Paul, these are placed by the sub-deacons on the tomb of the Apostles. The following day, the Pope solemnly blesses them in St. Peter's and restores them to the custody of the sub-deacons.

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED.

So great importance does the Church attach to the pallium that, after an Archbishop has been notified of his elevation to that rank, he must personally solicit the pallium from the Pope, and, unless his petition is presented within three months, the appointment expires. He cannot assume the title or exercise any of the functions of his new office until after investiture, the pallium being invariably borne to the prelate-elect by Papal ambassadors. The new robe, if robe it may be called, is the personal property of the wearer, and cannot be transferred or transmitted. When an Archbishop dies, it is buried with him; and, should he die while it is in transit, it is burned, and the ashes are deposited in the sacristum of his church. It is called in the literature of the Church "the mantle of St. Peter," and it symbolizes the plenitude of the Episcopal power. Should the Archbishop possess two pallia at the time of his death, one is clasped around his neck, and the other under his head.

THE ESSENCE OF THE CEREMONY.

The essential parts of the ceremony of conferring the pallium are the taking of the oath of fidelity to the Holy See by the Archbishop-elect, and the placing of the pallium upon his shoulders by the senior Bishop present, according to the text prescribed in the Pontificate. The oath is the same as that taken by a Bishop on the day of his consecration. He solemnly promises obedience to the Holy See in all spiritual matters, binding himself to assist the Pope and his successors; to attend all councils to which he may be called; to visit Rome at least once in every three years; to receive the Apostolic commands with humility, and to execute them with diligence. It contains no allusion to the temporal power, and involves no political allegiance. The oath being completed, the senior Bishop places the pallium upon the neck of the Archbishop-elect, declaring the act to be performed to the honor of God Almighty, of Blessed Mary Ever Virgin, of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and of the Holy Roman Church, characterizing it as the mantle of the blessed Peter and the symbol of the plenitude of the apostolic office. Then the Archbishop mounts the altar and gives the Episcopal benediction in the usual manner.

THE NEW ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE.

The following facts and figures relative to the new Archbishopric will be found of interest:

It will embrace the Diocese of Northern or Peninsular Michigan, known as the Diocese of Marquette and Sault Sainte Marie; the Dioceses of Milwaukee, Green Bay, and LaCrosse, in Wisconsin; and the Diocese of St. Paul, which includes part of the State of Minnesota and the whole of that part of Dakota east of the Missouri River.

ITS STRENGTH.

An idea of the strength of this Archbishopric may be gathered from the fact that, at the last estimates made by the Catholic clergy, it is stated that its equipment and population were as follows:

The Diocese of Peninsular Michigan, 27 churches, 20 priests, 2 female religious institutions, 2 charitable institutions, 2 female academies, and a Catholic population of 20,000.

The Diocese of Milwaukee, 247 churches, 188 priests, 17 chapels, 28 stations, 1 ecclesiastical seminary, 2 Capuchin novitiates, 3 male colleges, 4 female academies, 10 religious communities, 5 charitable institutions, and a Catholic population of 175,000.

The Diocese of LaCrosse, 80 churches, 36 priests, 31 churches with resident clergy, 49 stations with churches, 23 stations without churches, 3 institutions, 14 parish schools, and a Catholic population of 40,000.

The Diocese of Green Bay, 93 churches, 56 priests, and a Catholic population of 60,000.

The Diocese of St. Paul, 165 churches, 57 secular priests, 31 priests of religious orders, 80 stations, 3 religious orders of men, 7 religious orders of women, 1 college, 1 hospital, 3 asylums and protectorates, 18 female academies and boarding-schools, 5 conferences of St. Vincent, and a Catholic population of 100,000.

These reckonings are the figures of 1873, and there can be no doubt but that the diocese would now show 600 churches and 400,000 Catholic population.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE IMPOSING CEREMONY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—The doors of the Catholic Cathedral were opened at 9 o'clock and the seats were almost immediately filled. The interior was beautifully adorned with a profusion of flowers. The procession entered at 10 o'clock. High Pontifical Mass was then celebrated. Bishop Heiss, of LaCrosse, was the celebrant, and the Rev. M. Kendig, assistant. The Rev. C. Wopleborst acted as Master of Ceremonies, and the Rev. J. Keogh, assistant. The Rev. Louis Batz, of St. Mary's Church, acted as Deacon, and the Rev. D. G. Willard, of Fond du Lac, Sub-Deacon. The Revs. M. Wislaner, of Burlington, and P. J. Donohue, of the Cathedral, acted as Archbishop Henni's assistants. At the close of the Mass Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, delivered a very eloquent sermon from the text: "He that abideth in me will learn much truth, and I will abide in him."

Bishop Henni was then robed in Archiepiscopal robes. The Rev. Father Melcipphi ascended the pulpit, and read in Latin, English, and German

THE BULL OF THE POPE

conferring the insignia of the pallium upon John Martin Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee, and raising him to the dignity of an Archbishop.

Bishop Heiss, the Senior Bishop, read the brief which delegated him to confer the pallium upon Archbishop Henni. Monsignor Roncetti, the Ablegate, advanced to the foot of the Archbishop's throne, and in a lengthy speech in Latin delivered his mission as delegated by His Holiness. Archbishop Henni then read his acceptance of the dignity conferred upon him.

THE PALLIUM

had been brought into the sanctuary by Monsignor Roncetti and placed on the Gospel side of the altar on a salver of the same color as the Archbishop's vestments. There it remained until taken by Bishop Heiss and conferred upon Archbishop Henni, who knelt to receive it at the foot of the altar. He then ascended the steps of the altar. The Archbishop's cross was brought in, and the choir burst forth into a grand "Alleluia." Occasionally a piano passage was given, during which the ringing of the bells of the Cathedral could be heard, all of which produced a very solemn effect. The Archbishop gave the benediction, and, after the singing of the "Te Deum," the ceremony was ended, clergymen passing out of the sanctuary to the Archbishop's residence in the same order in which they entered, and the audience dispersed.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John M. Henni was born in Canton Graubon, Switzerland, in 1805, and studied in St. Gallen and Luzerne. He came to Baltimore in 1829. He was made a Bishop in 1830, and officiated at Canton, O., and at St. Peter's Church, in Cincinnati, till 1834, when he was made Vicar-General of the See of Cincinnati. In 1843 he was appointed Bishop of Milwaukee, where he has labored ever since.

He is a man of eminent piety and great industry in his labors, and it was a great surprise to many to-day, who had not seen him before, to find him a man looking as vigorous at 70 as most men do at 50.

BAPTIST.

THE FOX RIVER ASSOCIATION ADJOURNS.

The Fox River Baptist Association commenced its third day's session in the Englewood Baptist Church yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, from that hour until 8 o'clock being occupied with a prayer-meeting, led by the Rev. G. C. Van Osdell, of Somonauk.

At 8 o'clock the Association was called to order by the Moderator, who called upon the Rev. E. Goodwin for an invocation.

MISSION WORK.

Moderator F. L. Chappell made an address on Foreign Missions, in which he urged upon the Association the necessity of earnest work in the promulgation of God's truth among the far-distant heathen. As far as he was himself concerned, he would always endeavor to give a great share of his time and money to the interests of this work.

Mrs. Quackenbush, of Portland, Me., spoke of the condition of Home Missions in her State. She gave a very interesting account of the conversion of heathen Chinese of her city, which work, though begun only six months ago, was already blessed with several conversions.

THE REV. J. HUBBARD

addressed the Association, giving a brief history of the Illinois General Association and the Home Mission Association of the Baptist Church in Illinois from its beginning. It pained him to have to state that of the 800 Baptist churches in America one-half were without pastors. This was mainly due to the fact that the ministers were too fond of good places. In his opinion the home mission work was the most important which the Church could engage in, and its best field was in the vicinity of large cities.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the people of Englewood for the hospitality they had extended to the members of the Convention.

On motion Moderator Chappell, Clerk F. Wilkinson, and the pastor of the Highland Church, were appointed a Committee on Arrangements for the next meeting of the Association.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A communication was received from the Committee appointed at the Baptist Centennial Convention held at the Michigan Avenue Church, April 8 and 9, submitting a plan of operations throughout the Fox River Association on behalf of the Centennial educational movement, and suggesting that every member of the Association preach a Centennial sermon on or before July 4, setting forth the history of the denomination for the last 100 years in America, the reason for a Centennial, and the claims of education upon all intelligent Christians. The communication requested that every church in the Association destitute of a pastor apply to a committee to be appointed by the Association, who should furnish able speakers to bring the subject before them; also, that each church appoint a committee of active, efficient men for the purpose of securing the largest possible subscription from each member of the church, and a committee of women for canvassing the entire church and Sunday-school on behalf of the dollar fund.

Resolutions indorsing the suggestions of the Centennial Convention Committee were unanimously passed.

On motion, the Revs. A. J. Frost and T. J. Morgan, D. D., were appointed a Committee to provide ministers to preach in the destitute churches.

NORTH STAR CHURCH.

The case of the North Star Church was considered, and it was decided that inasmuch as it had not been represented at the Convention for the past three years it should be dropped from the roll.

The Rev. E. W. Lounsberry of Aurora, was appointed Associate Director in the Board of the Illinois General Association.

The Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., made an interesting address on "The Tract," showing its power and the best means of applying the same.

On motion, it was resolved that the consideration of benevolent and educational subjects should not be confined to the last day's session of the Association, but be divided between the second and third days.

ALLAN B. FREEMAN.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Allen B. Freeman was the first Baptist minister to preach the Gospel in Chicago, and was the founder of the first Baptist church in that city; and

WHEREAS, His memory and that of his work is not preserved by any monumental stone; and

WHEREAS, Arrangements are being made to erect such a monument, and also to provide a more suitable one in the form of a fund of not less than $—— for church educational purposes; therefore

Resolved, That as an Association we cordially approve their enterprise, and commend it to our churches as worthy of their sympathy and liberal contribution; and we also express the hope that measures may be adopted thus demanded alike by justice to the memory of the dead and obligations to the living, who may thereby be benefited more effectually under the grace of the Gospel.

After prayer by Mr. Matlock, of Pavillion, the Association adjourned to meet on the first Sunday of June, 1876, at Highland Park.

EPISCOPALIAN.

THE INDIANA DIOCESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention continued its session to-day. Officers were elected as follows: D. E. Snyder, Register; W. H. Morrison, Treasurer; the Hon. J. E. McDonald, Chancellor; Standing Committee, the Revs. W. H. Roberts, Edward A. Bradley, John B. Wakefield, William Richmond, J. O. D. Lilly, John D. Howland, J. B. McChesney, Samuel Adams; Delegates to the General Convention, the Revs. W. H. Roberts, John Fulton, Thomas R. Austin, the Hon. John B. Howe, George C. Day, William H. Morrison, Isaac L. Beach, the Rev. E. A. Bradley; Ecclesiastical Court, the Rev. William Richmond, Thomas R. Austin, John L. Gay, Richard T. Hoiffal, Andrew MacKee, Edward J. Burdy, and John Girlow; Trustees of the Diocese, George W. Ginger, John D. Howland, James B. Hone, John J. Quinn, and William H. Morrison; Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. Andrew MacKee and the Rev. Edward Bradley. A plan for an Episcopal Chapter and for the better working of the Diocese missions is to be reported to the next Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States reassembled in this city this morning, and, after devotional exercises and announcements of the order of business, the Standing Committees were announced.

The Rev. J. A. Debaum, who was appointed to attend the session of the Synod of the Church West, held at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 19, reported that he met with the assurances of a hearty welcome and love for the brethren East, and expressions of hope that the two Synods will be united. Mr. Delano wrote that, while he would advise the continuance of the friendly interchange of delegates, yet for the reason of internal difficulties in the Church West he thinks a union practically impossible and unadvisable.

A translation of a letter in Holland Dutch from the Rev. W. Dormer, of the Synod of the Reformed Church of Methodists, was read. The letter conveyed a request from the Church in Holland that delegates be sent to their Synod, which was held May 22 last.

After the transaction of routine business, adjourned.

THE OHIO UNIVERSALISTS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The State Universalist Convention met here this morning. M. A. Sherman, of Kent, was elected President, and Mrs. A. E. Danforth, of Cincinnati, Vice-President.

Delegates are present from about thirty cities and towns.

Resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the conferences of the Church which have been held in the Western States, believing them to have been of essential service to the cause, and recommending their continuance; also recommending the holding of house-conferences to revive Christian life in the churches, and save souls outside.

THE BREWERS.

Suggestions Made by the Congress at Cincinnati Regarding the Revenue Laws—The Teetotalers Come in for a Rap.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3.—In the Brewers' Congress to-day the Committee on Resolutions made a lengthy report, which recites the fact that brewers pay about $9,000,000 revenue tax, and states that they would probably pay more but for the stringent rules of revenue officers; that it is desirable to obtain the best materials in the cheapest markets, free from the duty now imposed upon imported barley and hops, in order to compete with the foreign brewers. They requested the Government to remove all unnecessary restrictions under which the malt-liquor interest labors, and ask that Congress be petitioned to amend the Internal Revenue laws, especially to limit the power which is assumed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of deciding the amount of tax a brewer is liable to pay. They ask that certain sections of the present Internal Revenue laws that are obnoxious to the brewing interest, with the cases that have arisen from their enforcement, be brought to the notice of the Government; that the Government be petitioned to remove the duties on imported barley, hops, and malt.

Upon the subject of prohibition it was resolved that the fallacies of teetotalism be exposed, the statistics presented by prohibitionists be analyzed, and their assertions refuted; that where restrictive and prohibitory enactments exist, every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist, and defeat them, and that politicians favoring prohibitory enactments should be opposed, when offering themselves for office, and that the true position of malt liquors, as a natural and temperance beverage, as a necessary, nutritious, and healthful stimulant, be properly defined and published.

The Finance Committee reported $20,481.45 now in the Treasury; that last year's expenses were $7,520.

Two hundred dollars per year each was voted to the *Brewers' Gazette* and *American Brewer*.

Louis Schade, of the Washington *Sentinel*, was made counselor at a salary of $500 per year.

An appropriation of $500 was made to defray a portion of the expenses of the lawsuit engaged in by the Philadelphia brewers against the United States Collector for assessing taxes for alleged non-payment of license by several brewers at Philadelphia.

An Agitation Committee of thirty-nine members, with F. Lauer, of Reading, Pa., as Chairman, was announced.

Speeches were made by Louis Schade, of Washington, and John Flintoff, Assistant Secretary of the Congress, and the meeting adjourned.

To-night the delegates were banqueted at the Lookout House.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 3.—There is a gathering of Reform magnates here to-night to discuss the situation and decide on a time for calling a State Convention. There is much dissatisfaction with the Hon. George H. Paul, Chairman of the Reform Committee, who has been openly denounced by some German and other Reform papers, and there is talk of compelling him to vacate his Chairmanship and give it to Superintendent J. H. Knight. It is rumored that there is much shaking in their shoes by some of the Reform State officials who have been setting up pins for renomination, fearing their labor has been in vain, as there are mutterings of discontent.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 3—11:30 p. m.—The Reform State Central Committee and others held a secret meeting in the Capitol to-night to consult as to the time of holding the State Convention, a successor to Mr. Paul as Chairman of the Committee, and other matters. After a long and fierce conflict, it was settled to call the Convention in Milwaukee Sept. 8. Nothing definite can be learned as to the causes why Mr. Paul should leave the chairmanship, but Mr. Cotzhausen, of Milwaukee, and Col. J. G. Knight, the present Superintendent of Public Property, are mentioned prominently as his successor.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—After considerable skirmishing to-day, a resolution to refer the Senatorial matter to the Supreme Court for a decision was pressed to a vote and passed—yeas, 180; nays, 153. Notice of a motion to reconsider was given, and at 3 p. m. the House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4—1 a. m.—For the lakes, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with southwest winds, shifting to northeast and southeast on the upper lakes.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 3.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther
6:53 a. m.	30.08	59	65	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.14	63	42	W., brisk.....	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.11	69	38	W., brisk.....	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.07	70	40	S. W., brisk..	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.05	66	54	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.05	65	58	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.

Max. thermometer, 70; min. thermometer, 53.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'ge	30.14	41	N., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Cheyene....	29.94	56	N., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Chicago.....	30.05	63	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati..	30.20	67	N. W., gentle	.01	Clear.
Cleveland...	30.02	60	S. W., gentle	.94	Clear.
Duluth......	30.00	45	W., gentle...	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba ..	29.99	47	Calm.........	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson.	29.92	76	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
LaCrosse ..	30.05	57	N., gentle...	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.99	71	S., light....	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee.	30.06	62	S. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha......	29.95	70	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Pembina....	30.14	40	N. W., brisk.	.09	Clear.
Toledo......	30.10	61	S. W., fresh.	.10	Clear.

THE BEECHER CASE.

A Shrewd Lawyer's Analysis of the Confession and Retraction.

Mrs. Tilton Forced to the First by Her Husband's Powerful Will.

The Paper Only Related to Improper Proposals, and So Tilton Destroyed It.

Difference Between the Two Interviews with Elizabeth.

Theodore Made Her Weep, While Beecher Calmed Her Feelings.

EVARTS CONTINUES.

NO SIGN OF THE END.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Evarts announced to-day that he need deceive himself and the reporters no longer by saying he hoped to conclude this week. His speech will continue into next week, and probably occupy the whole of it. His argument to-day was not as brilliant as usual, and few anecdotes enlivened and won the laughter of the jury.

Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago, and Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney for Cook County, Illinois, were the guests of Judge Neilson.

[To the Associated Press.]

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The following report of the Tilton-Beecher case to-day is furnished by the New York *Evening Post* in advance of its publication in that newspaper:

There was a large attendance to-day in the Brooklyn City court-room, and many spectators stood upon the outskirts of the crowd. Mr. Evarts, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Abbott were late, coming in together at ten minutes past 11 o'clock. Mr. Evarts apologized for the delay by saying it was due to the detention of the ferryboat in the stream a few minutes.

THE CONFESSION.

Mr. Evarts then resumed his address to the jury. He said that Mr. Beecher had told them what the paper contained which Mr. Tilton read to him as the statement of his wife. Mr. Tilton, when he was recalled, said it was quite different from the description of its contents by Mr. Beecher, but what the difference was he did not say. Moulton was the custodian of the original statement, the version of which was given by Mr. Beecher. It was vital to the plaintiff's case to contradict it. Why was Moulton not asked to contradict it? He had read the paper, and his memory was so good that he could repeat, years afterward, the exact words of the speech with which Tilton introduced Victoria Woodhull to a New York audience. They did not dare to give a different version of the paper, because there was

TOO MUCH EVIDENCE ON RECORD,

written and oral, to prove the conscious perjury of such an attempt.

Mr. Evarts read from the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton as to his use of the paper in the interview with Beecher on Dec. 30. Mr. Evarts said that Tilton's own testimony showed the reading of the paper to be the climax of his accusation against Mr. Beecher, the clincher to which his previous address led up. Counsel then read from the testimony of Beecher upon the same points, and said that the evidence of both parties to the interview was to the effect that the reading of the paper was the first thing which occasioned a manifestation of surprise by Beecher, and produced upon him a decided astonishment. There was no escaping from the acceptance of the defendant's version of this paper, for no other had been substituted, and the paper itself had been destroyed, for with it the plaintiff

COULD NOT HAVE OBTAINED HIS FOOTING IN THIS COURT

one moment. These facts destroyed the whole story of Tilton's alleged narrative to Beecher of his wife's verbal confession of adultery.

Mr. Evarts then considered the interview between the alleged adulteress and her alleged paramour, had in her chamber, alone and at night, at the suggestion or with the acquiescence of her husband. He urged the incredibility of such an occurrence. If there had been a particle of truth in the charge which Tilton presented, supposing it possible that an outraged husband could desire or suggest such a meeting, would the seducer wish such an interview, and, knowing himself to be guilty, go? To verify the accusation, Mr. Evarts spoke of the character of Mr. Tilton, as manifested in his acts and declarations. What an abnormal and monstrous character this was, which would lead a man to resolve to pull down the temple of his household and crush his wife and children rather than rest under the imputations which were cast upon him by the jests of Dr. Bacon! Rather than endure the sting of Dr. Bacon's witty reference to Shakspeare, he determined, as he declared, to "smash Elizabeth" and

RUIN THE GOOD NAME OF HIS CHILDREN.

Returning to the night of Dec. 30, Mr. Evarts said the first thing Moulton said to Beecher when he came down-stairs from the interview with Tilton, was to ask him if he was going to Mrs. Tilton. How came Moulton to think of such a thing? Then Moulton offered to accompany Mr. Beecher. Why should he think Beecher needed an escort at 9 o'clock at night to walk a short distance in the orderly and reputable City of Brooklyn? Beecher reached Tilton's house, and was shown up to the sick-chamber of Mrs. Tilton. The nurse, Mrs. Mitchell, did not need to be asked to leave the room when a clergyman came at an unaccustomed hour to talk with a sick woman, who was his parishioner. She left the room, as any nurse would have left it, or any member of the family would have left it, under such circumstances. She had no fear that her patient would be rudely disturbed, for she was a religious woman herself, and she did not dread any danger from the hands of a man who preached "that peace which passeth all understanding."

HER CONFIDENCE WAS JUSTIFIED,

for when Beecher left and the nurse returned she found Mrs. Tilton calm and tranquil. Nothing had occurred in that interview to disturb her conscience. She had repented a wrong, and redressed an evil communication which was false. She had obtained a sort of restoration of herself in the good opinion of this good man. Well might she have slept peacefully that night by the side of her nurse.

Mr. Evarts then read from Mr. Beecher's testimony as to this interview with Mrs. Tilton. In regard to the first part of this he said it showed that Beecher had a better memory than Moulton, for he remembered that he knew the woman was sick. It was indicated also in the description of the careful arrangement of the snow-white drapery of the couch at that hour of the night that Mrs. Tilton had been prepared for this visit.

He continued by reading the testimony of Mr. Beecher as to his conversation with Mrs. Tilton, and the writing of her retraction. He said that the jury had here a letter written by Mrs. Tilton, immediately after the charge was made by Mr. Tilton, which showed conclusively that the charge was one of

IMPROPER SOLICITATION.

No stronger evidence could be produced, except the magical restoration of the written accusation from the flames, in order to confute the present pretensions of the plaintiff that it was a charge of anything else. This letter was put in evidence by the plaintiff, and he was bound by its natural interpretation. The accusation, therefore, stood upon his own evidence, not exactly false in itself, but as extorted from his sick wife by importunity.

Mr. Evarts cited the case of an action for divorce in New Jersey, in which it was ruled that a written confession of adultery, obtained from a feeble wife, shown to be weak and yielding, by a husband shown to be of a strong and energetic will, when they were locked in a room together, was not to be received as testimony entitled to weight.

He then quoted other authorities upon the value as evidence of statements obtained from wives

UNDER THE COERCION OF THEIR HUSBANDS.

Mr. Evarts said that the old common-law rule in regard to the responsibility of a husband for his wife was still held unchanged by the law in this country and in England.

Counsel then resumed his consideration of the occurrences on the night of Dec. 30, and referred to the offer of Moulton to accompany Beecher to his house. Unless Moulton was acting that night as a retainer of Tilton, and was anxious that Beecher should not, on that night at least, receive any other counsel, or even any other "heathen friendship," why should he offer to go with him to his house? How did Mr. Beecher need his company?

Referring to the character of Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Evarts said her letters to her husband showed that she was a woman of genuine and humble piety, who believed in the realities of religion and in the divinity of that Savior whom her husband crucified in a wicked letter of scoff and scorn. They showed, also,

HER LOVE FOR HER HUSBAND,

her humble submission to his will, and the fact that she was willing to take upon herself the blame of almost unutterable wickedness, of almost unutterable shame, in her anxiety to save him from reproach. Now, on the night of Dec. 30, Tilton went home and found his wife, as he testified, in great distress of mind. She gave him, he said, in consequence of this mental distress, the paper, dated at midnight, in which she said she had copied a letter dictated by Beecher, to be used by him for his vindication against any accuser other than her husband, and that both her husband and herself were pledged to avoid publicity.

After the recess Evarts said: I have not asked you to detract one jot or tittle from the testimony of Moulton and Tilton, except where they have been contradicted out of their own mouths or by competent witnesses. Mr. Tilton says he returned to the house that night of the retraction, and found his wife greatly agitated. The nurse testifies that Mrs. Tilton was perfectly calm when she (the nurse) went to bed, and that Mrs. Tilton fell asleep. Mrs. Mitchell testifies that for an hour after she left the room she heard

ANGRY TONES OF THE HUSBAND

and the pleading voice of the wife, and after a while Tilton came into the study, got a pen, ink, and paper, and returned to his wife's bedside. Then he went out, and she went in and found Mrs. Tilton greatly agitated, and seeming as if she had been weeping. So you see how false Mr. Tilton's testimony in regard to this condition of his wife was. He endeavors to throw the burden of her agitation upon the interview with Mr. Beecher. We want to know what the whole truth is in this matter, and I give it to you in the words of Mrs. Mitchell, which show that Mrs. Tilton, instead of having anything else on her conscience, any trouble to redress, was quietly sleeping. And there you have the first proof of the husband's coercive power over his wife. You find that Tilton, anxious to find out the result of the interview with Beecher, wakens her, and finds to his consternation that she had given the retraction, and that he was in exactly the same position, if not worse, than before. The influence of the sympathies of Mr. Beecher, which he had sought to produce, and the degree of fear on Beecher's part, which he hoped to produce, by the making of such a charge by a respectable woman, were entirely out of the question. He now thought that all this arrangement to affect Beecher was spoiled, and the weapon he expected to use against Mr. Beecher

HAD TURNED AGAINST HIMSELF.

Now, gentlemen, do you believe that story that the nurse tells, or don't you? She has not been contradicted by Moulton or Tilton in any respect.

Counsel here read the paper which Tilton showed to Mr. Storrs, as his wife's explanation of the facts. In this she says that the finding of the retraction had placed her in a hostile attitude to her husband. She wrote the third letter. Counsel presumed the jury now understood that the first paper was exacted from the wife the night Tilton and Moulton were storming in her chamber, on the 29th, and they saw the same coercion producing an explanation of the retraction on the 30th. When Mr. Beecher asks this woman, in astonishment, as she lay there: "How could you do this?"—not because it would injure me (Beecher), not for this or that reason, but on the simple direct appeal twice or thrice repeated.—"How could you do this, Elizabeth, when it was not true?" and then she tells him, not that she thought it was true, nor that there had been anything between them that could be of equivocal import, and that she believed it to be true for the moment,—nothing of the kind; but "How could I help importunity weariness, sickness, disaster, and my relation to a husband" (which she didn't need to represent to Mr. Beecher because he had been let into a full knowledge of that during his resort to his wife in the preceding week of the same month), and the assurance that this temporary contrivance, if immediately used, would put an end to all trouble between me and my husband; that was my reason,—not to hurt you, but to aid him and me as

HIS SUBJECT AND SUBMISSIVE WIFE."

After discussing at length the motives that led Mrs. Tilton to retract the retraction, Evarts passed to a discussion of the motives which led Tilton and Moulton to destroy the confession, a document which would have settled the nature of the charge beyond all controversy had it been preserved.

Counsel next turned to the interview of Beecher and Moulton on the 31st of December, at the latter's house. Moulton went to Beecher's house to get the retraction, and he succeeded, but not in getting it surrendered to the control of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but as a safe deposit in his hands, and with a guarantee that Mr. Beecher should not use it against Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton could not use the one without the other. Moulton pressed Beecher for this paper, urging that it was to preserve the peace and restore happiness to the family, and promised that it should be held in his keeping and solely for production when he should want it. Accordingly the jury found that the whole object of that interview was to retrace a false step, and

GET OUT OF THE FALSE POSITION

Bowen had placed Tilton in when he took the letter to Beecher. Counsel then read the testimony given by Moulton in relation to the giving up of the retraction of the charge. Moulton says he assured Beecher that if he gave up this paper, both the confession and retraction would be burned, or kept as he (Beecher) desired. Moulton represents Beecher as saying, when giving up the letter of retraction, "I rely on your desire to save me," and that afterwards Beecher said he considered his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton a natural and justifiable expression of his love for her. Moulton then said to Beecher that he had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton and had gone and got the letter of retraction from her, and he did not know how Beecher could do two such things. Two such acts were too much for Moulton. The accumulated honors were too much, for he was in the position of Lord Dundreary when he said that it was one of those things "no feller could find out." Moulton urged Beecher to surrender this paper, and related to him the mischief that had been wrought in this family, and finally Beecher gave up the letter, and Beecher thinks that if he had won this woman's affections, estranged them from her husband, and if it was true that the calamity was attributed to him, she had fallen into it through chastity and affection, and not through lust, as had been charged to him. This was

THE MOST PROBABLE VIEW

of it, contended counsel, the view that was taken by Mr. Beecher.

Counsel then compared the testimony on this point by Mr. Moulton with that of Mr. Beecher, and which Mr. Evarts said he thought was more compatible with the probabilities. If there had been in the consciousness of Mr. Beecher, Moulton, or Tilton, any idea of Tilton having power over Beecher, any person could see the anomaly of Moulton at that interview urging the friendliness on the part of Beecher to Tilton, so that Tilton should not fear that Beecher held a weapon to pursue him. The whole object was to keep friendliness in Beecher's heart. All the frivolous falsehoods in Moulton's testimony are denounced as falsehoods by Beecher. The jury must judge whether they were not false in the consciousness of the witness.

The Court adjourned.

FACTS AND GOSSIP.

HOW MRS. TILTON LOVES HER HUSBAND.

Brooklyn Argus.

Thanks to an apparent necessity put upon Mr. Beecher's very able advocate, we may now begin to see through the fog in which the refusal of the lawyers to let Mrs. Tilton testify has enveloped the great scandal case. In his speech, Judge Porter said:

> That woman, loathing this man as she does to this hour, loves him as I have never seen woman love man. It is the strangest anomaly that I have ever witnessed in the whole course of events. The most idolatrous, and, if I might so use the term, abject love; but it is no longer that love which is absolutely blind. Then it was idolatrous and blind, but now it is love idolatrous, but blasted.

In connection with this remarkable declaration the public ought to have the further fact, well authenticated, that the lawyers, in their preliminary conversations with Mrs. Tilton touching her proposed testimony, were surprised and grieved to hear her interrupt the examination with such expressions as, "O Theodore, Theodore! how I have wronged you!" accompanied by strong self-reproaches and tearful wringing of hands. To the last, it was impossible to restrain this lamentable emotional tendency, as I am informed. Of course, a witness of this kind could not be trusted upon the stand in a case so critical.

The fact is also of interest as indicating how Mr. Porter obtained the data for his very significant statement.

"PARDNERS."

New York Sun.

Messrs. Tilton and Moulton, according to Mr. Beecher's lawyers, are a pair of black-hearted scoundrels, whom there are scarcely words in the English language to fittingly describe. Yet this same wicked pair were Mr. Beecher's chosen companions and confidants during the whole wretched business which now occupies public attention, and one of them had been his intimate friend for years before. Among the stories which Mr. Evarts is so fond of telling the jury ought to be included that of Bret Harte's California miners, York and Scott, who, after having been partners for a long time, quarreled, and became deadly enemies. Their feud was the amusement of the whole settlement where they lived, and when, finally, they ran as rival candidates for the Legislature, everybody turned out to hear them speak against each other. York began, and unfolded Scott's disgraceful career very much as Judge Porter did Mr. Tilton's, no less to the astonishment than the amusement of the audience, who had not had the privilege of knowing their fellow-citizen as intimately as the speaker. When he got through it was Scott's turn. "There's naught, gentlemen," said he, "there's naught as that man hez said as isn't true. I was run outer Cairo; I did belong to the Regulators; I did desert from the army; I did leave a wife in Kansas. But there's one thing he didn't charge me with, and maybe he's forgotten: *For three years, gentlemen, I was that man's pardner.*" A burst of applause, according to Mr. Harte, artistically rounded and enforced this climax, and virtually elected Scott.

CROPS AND GRASSHOPPERS.

THE GRASSHOPPER SOARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 3.—The air has been filled with grasshoppers all day flying over, the most of them at a great altitude. Some of those nearest the ground were driven by the wind a little to the westward, but the general course of the body was from the south. Some of those that have been operating here found their wings strong enough to bear them, and fell in with the grand army for parts unknown, but the most of those that have been reared in this locality are still with us. Those who have passed over to-day are supposed to be generally from the Indian Territory and the southern part of Kansas, and will probably be heard from soon in Northern Iowa or Missouri, though they were flying so high that it is thought by some they will not come to the ground again before they reach British America.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—The prayer test proved wonderfully successful here, the grasshoppers taking wing and flying away by millions. The air was filled by locusts. They moved in a northwesterly direction, and the people are glad over their departure. Everybody has taken courage, and a bright season of prosperity seems to be dawning.

[To the Associated Press.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—The people are generally observing the proclamation of Gov. Hardin. The grasshoppers, in consequence, began their flight westward this morning in immense masses, and are still flying. Danger is apprehended in Kansas. From the number which have gone over the border, Missouri will be free of hoppers to-night.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, IA., June 3.—Indians arrived at Sully to-day say that the country in the vicinity of the Black Hills is full of grasshoppers, but could not tell whether moving in this direction or not.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 2.—The weather still continues fine, and all crops are growing well. The air is filled with chinch-bugs, and they will in time doubtless deposit eggs enough to do the small grain much damage. Colorado beetles are not so plenty as usual, and a good crop of potatoes is expected. There will be but little fruit here this season, only strawberries and grapes promising anything.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JEFFERSON, Cook Co., Ill., June 1.—In reading THE TRIBUNE of a recent date, I noticed in your report from Pennsylvania that the ground was full of potato-bugs, which made the farmers feel somewhat blue. I know how to more than sympathize with them, as they have our experience to benefit by. We had to experiment in various ways before we had them fully under control. We have had them eight years, and shall have them again this season. They are on the potatoes now, and their eggs are found on dry weeds. We have used Paris-green in different ways; we have mixed it with lime, plaster, flour, and ashes, and dusted it on the potatoes; but, owing to the difficulty of applying it, water was substituted to mix it with, which could be used at any time in the day, but it would separate from the water, and required stirring every few moments. It was sprinkled on the potatoes with a watering-can by some,—the greater part preferring to use a wisp or brush, and carry the mixture in a bucket. Then there were some who were opposed to it, as there was danger of being poisoned. This continued until last season, when the bugs commenced to work, at which time one of my neighbors, Frank M. Gray, had a sprinkler made which I consider cannot be excelled. It obviates all danger of being poisoned; applies the mixture without waste; is so constructed that the Paris green or other poison is kept mixed with the water; is so proportioned that there is no clogging of the parts; and makes the labor easy and the application rapid, 6 to 8 acres being a day's work, with less than 1 pound per acre of green. I got one of them after I saw them used; they were used by nearly every farmer that heard of them last season. Any tinsmith can make them. The sprinkler is made to fit the back, to which it is fastened by straps. It is a tin can, provided with two handles and sprinklers, which connect with the can by rubber tubes, which are compressed with the fingers to stop the flow while passing from hill to hill. As I have not seen anything said of it in your paper, your readers may be benefited by your making these few facts known; at least, our Eastern friends could profit by it.

How would the Paris green work on the grasshoppers by mowing and burning the straw or grass that it was sprinkled on?

Crops look promising here, all but the cherry crop; it will not be one-eighth of a crop this year.

F. H. KLINE.

A BAD MISTAKE.

Joseph Barker, an attorney at Hyde Park, took a dose of corrosive sublimate Tuesday night, in mistake for bitters, and at last accounts was reported in a dying condition.

Wild Men.

London Academy.

During last season Mr. Bond, an Indian surveyor, while at work in the Madras Presidency, to the southwest of the Palanei Hills, managed to catch a couple of the wild folk who live in the hill jungles of the Western Ghats. These people sometimes bring honey, wax, and sandalwood to exchange with the villagers for cloth, rice, tobacco, and betel nut, but they are very shy. The man was 4 feet 3 inches high; he had a round head, coarse, black, woolly hair, and a dark brown skin. The forehead was low and slightly retreating, the lower part of the face projected like the muzzle of a monkey, and the mouth, which was small and oval, with thick lips, protruded about an inch beyond the nose; he had short, bandy legs, a comparatively long body, and arms that extended almost to his knees, the back just above the buttock was concave, making the stern appear to be much protruded. The hands and fingers were dumpy and always contracted, so that they could not be made to stretch out quite straight and flat; the palms and fingers were covered with thick skin (more especially the tips of the fingers), the nails were small and imperfect, and the feet broad and thick-skinned all over. The woman was the same height as the man, the color of the skin was of a yellowish tint, the hair black, long, and straight, and the features well formed. This quaint folk occasionally eat flesh, but feed chiefly upon roots and honey. They have no fixed dwelling-places, but sleep on any convenient spot, generally between two rocks, or in caves near which they happen to be benighted. Worship is paid to certain local divinities of the forest. Although the race has been reduced to a few families, their existence was not unknown, but this is the first time that they have been described with any minuteness.

FOREIGN.

Germany Again After Belgium on the Subject of Processions.

The Proposed Meeting Between Thiers and the Czar.

What Garibaldi Must Do About His Annuity.

BELGIUM.

MORE NOTES IN PROSPECT.

PARIS, June 3.—*La Republique Francaise* reports that Count Von Perponcher, the German Ambassador at Brussels, has made fresh representations to the Belgian Government in regard to the Catholic processions.

ARRESTS.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—Forty persons have been arrested at St. Nicholas, near this city, for taking part in an affray growing out of interference with a religious procession.

GERMANY.

NO CONSPIRATOR, AFTER ALL.

LONDON, June 4—5:30 a. m.—The *Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch says the German Government possesses proof that the charges of conspiracy made against Dunin are unfounded. Dunin's arrest was due to the excessive zeal of a Prussian police agent, and the prisoner will soon be released.

CHINA.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

LONDON, June 3.—The Oriental Telegram Agency publishes a dispatch reporting that a heavy cyclone on the Chinese coast wrecked several vessels.

INDIA.

WAR THREATENED.

LONDON, June 3.—The condition of affairs between the British Government and Burmah is critical.

PORTUGAL.

DROWNED.

LISBON, June 3.—Sixty persons were drowned by the capsizing of a lighter in the Tagus, near this city.

AUSTRIA.

IT WILL NEVER RETURN TO THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION.

VIENNA, May 17.—The *Monday Review*, discussing the agitation carried on respecting the customs question, declares that the Austrian Government will never decide to take any step involving a return to the system of Protection. On the other hand, it may be expected to bring about the abrogation or modification of the supplementary convention with England, a better classification of goods, and a new customs tariff, in which regard will be paid to the real interests of Austrian commerce.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S ANNUITY.

PARIS, May 18.—It is still uncertain whether Garibaldi will accept the 50,000 francs annuity for life and 50,000 francs additional, with remainder to his heirs in perpetuity, to which the Italian Senate has given its consent, as, with the dotation allotted to the Pope, arrears cannot be claimed after the lapse of five years. Just as if within a year the Pope, if he does not accept the 15,000,000 lire accumulating to his credit during five years, will forfeit his right to the arrears, so Garibaldi, if by 1878 he does not draw the accumulated annuity, will only be entitled in 1880 to 100,000 lire.

SPAIN.

A ROYAL DECREE.

MADRID, May 19.—A decree has been published permitting newspapers to discuss all constitutional questions, and authorizing public meetings of all legal parties. It is preceded by a notable preamble from the Minister Ayala, reviewing the existing circumstances and declaring to be open the preparatory period for the general elections for Parliament. Flattering reference is made to the arrival of the Nuncio, and the intention of the Government to do justice to their favored Church is avowed. A hopeful sketch of the war situation is given, and favorable allusions to Cabreara's declaration are also in the document.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED MEETING BETWEEN M. THIERS AND THE CZAR.

Correspondence London News.

PARIS, May 18.—M. Thiers has been in constant communication for some weeks past with his personal friend, Prince Gortchakoff, through the medium of the Russian Embassy and another channel. It is as good as settled that he and the Czar will soon meet at Brussels. It is no mystery that in his late frequent visits to Prince Orloff, M. Thiers endeavored to forestall the arguments which have been made use of at Berlin in trying to induce Russia to accept Prince Bismarck's scheme for disabling France. It has been stated that a great Ultramontanist movement has been set on foot against Germany; that the French Government is an Ultramontanist sabre, and that Belgium is playing into the hands of the clerical faction, which affected the vote of the 24th May. This M. Thiers cannot gainsay. But he can ask the Czar to suspend judgment until the elections for the Senate and the next Assembly have taken place. He can also, and I doubt not will, say that if an Ultramontanist sabre represents the Republic, it is because Count Arnim abetted the fusionist plot which led to M. Thiers' overthrow. If the Count did not follow the instructions of Prince Bismarck, he unquestionably represented a Prussian influence of some sort. What M. Thiers will, in the more than probable event of his meeting the Czar this summer, lay himself out to prove is, that a sincerely Republican government in France, directly representing the laborious millions, and having no dynastic interests to serve by war, would be in itself a guarantee of a pacific policy. There is every prospect of the next general elections returning an Assembly anything but Papal in its views and tendencies. The Senate, if less advanced, will not expose itself to the reproach of Ultramontanism. Nobody is more competent than M. Thiers to go into the details of the organization of the territorial army, which is regarded at Berlin as a menace to the peace of Europe. An interview between M. Thiers and the Czar may bring forth changes not anticipated by the framers of the Septennate bill. If it does not lead to the resignation of Marshal MacMahon it must open his eyes to the necessity of ceasing to represent the long-defunct Conservative majority which raised him to the Presidency and teach him the policy of leaving the entire transaction of public business to his Ministers.

Carlotta.

New York World.

The long tragedy of Maximilian and Carlotta, of Mexico, the most picturesque and pathetic story in its way of our times, has not yet reached its close. It was rumored a year ago that the unhappy Carlotta was at the point of death, and for a long time, indeed, her life hovered in the balance. Those who hold to the Christian's hope of another and a better life beyond the grave will hardly think it a merciful dispensation by which her weary spirit was denied rest. The health of the ex-Empress is now perfect; but her mental condition is inexpressibly strange and sad. She is in the world, but not of it. She believes herself to be continually surrounded by beings of another sphere, with whom alone she converses. She never utters a word to any of her servants or attendants, and the presence of any human being throws her into a fever of ennui and vexation. Her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, comes once a month to visit her, in company with her physician. The ex-Empress receives them with cold courtesy. The physician asks after her health. "I am very well," she replies, and, turning away, walks out of the room. She manages her whole establishment, which is worthy of her exalted rank, at the Palace of Lacken, by letter. There is a mosaic table in one of the grand saloons on which every day she lays down her commands in writing. These notes are taken by the servants at a regular hour and duly attended to. She draws up every day the *menu* for her table, composing it with good gastronomic judgment, and dines with a good appetite. If by accident any dish which she orders is not served, she makes a note of the fact the next day, but never with one word of complaint. She is very careful with her toilette, and dresses with all her taste and distinction, dressing her own hair and dressing it in the flat *bandeaux* which were fashionable when she last saw her husband and was with him in the dark hours that preceded the bloody eclipse and midnight of Queretaro. Her *femme de chambre* is never admitted to her toilette; but after preparing her bath and her dresses leaves the room to come back only in the morning. When the weather is fine she walks in the park—always at 11 o'clock, always along the same path, and with a very rapid step. Of course she is carefully watched by invisible sentinels, but she has never manifested any disposition to suicide. She plays exquisitely on the piano, and passes hours in that way. She paints and draws also extremely well, and still keeps up this art. The marked feature of her case is the absolute horror which she shows of all company but that of her visions and her memories. One is reminded by it of the curiously similar experience of a very clever German writer, Justinus Kerner, the author of the "Seeress of Prevorst," who used to live absolutely with what he called "his ghosts." One of his friends describes him standing at the doorway of a ball-room, with a dejected face, and saying softly to himself, "Oh, me! oh, me! Why are not all these pleasant ghosts?" To this widowed, childless wife, this exiled and discrowned Empress, what society of the living, indeed, could bring happiness, or peace, or hope?

FLORIDA.

Its Climate—Healthfulness—Soil—Productions—People—Cheap Lands.

Inducements to Settlers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LIVE OAK, Fla., May 29.—I have now been in Florida over seven months, and have endeavored by careful inquiry and observation to ascertain the whole truth about the climate, healthfulness, and political condition of the State, as well as its agricultural and commercial resources. I am satisfied that Northern people will not find the heat oppressive in summer, and that there is no objection to exchanging from a Northern climate to this any month in the year, and remaining here, working lands or attending to business, through the entire year. One thing seems certain—the country is blessed with abundance of rain, and in tropical climates, no matter how poor the soil, a plenty of water and good cultivation will make the productions of the soil abundant. Not one man in a hundred who spends a year or two in Florida, and feels the refreshing breezes from the surrounding great blue waters, plucks the flowers, and eats the fruit of the soil every day and every month in the year fresh, can be induced to exchange this country for the cold North with all its wealth and commercial advantages.

THE HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

is good. There are unhealthy localities, as in all countries, but they are fewer here than in the Northwest. It has been said that the climate is debilitating. This is a mistake. Men are as strong and vigorous in Florida as at the North. Here the necessities of life are easily obtained, and where there is no necessity for exertion men may become lazy. They do not work as hard here as at the North.

There are good reasons why men should, in emigrating, keep nearly in the same latitude. They are accustomed to that climate, and to the mode of cultivating the soil. If they move to a tropical climate, they have much to learn and some things to unlearn. There is no great secret or difficulty, however, in learning, for example, how to raise sweet potatoes and fruits, or sugar and cotton.

Floridians are just waking up to the importance of giving more attention to the

CULTIVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The railroads are seeing the necessity of increasing their business by reducing the cost of transportation. They now offer to take a carload of vegetables and fruits to Chicago for $135. Sweet potatoes, superior to any others in the world, can be landed and sold in Chicago from this State for less than a cost of $1 per bushel. Melons, fruits, and vegetables can be shipped two months earlier than from any market except the West India Islands, and much cheaper, too.

Land is very cheap. There is a large quantity of Government land, not for sale, but waiting to be claimed by homestead settlers. It can be fenced and cultivated at as small an outlay as the broad prairies of the West. The products of the farm can be sent to market by water or rail, within easy reach. There are no blighting droughts, no destructive grasshoppers to desolate the land and cause famine and distress, as in the Far West, where lands are so cheap.

All in all, I am forced to the conclusion that it is much better for the poor and the landless to

GO TO FLORIDA

than to go west of the Mississippi. Some may object to the negro. It is my opinion that in a few years this country will be occupied by the Anglo-Saxon race chiefly, and what few of the African race remains will be a blessing to the country. The State is slowly recovering from the chaos into which it was thrown by the sudden and entire change in its social and business relations, consequent upon the War and its results. The old planters are accommodating themselves to the condition of things, and are hopeful. Schools for the colored children are established in the districts and supported at public expense. The colored churches are better sustained by their own people than are the white, showing their strong religious proclivities, and, while the progress of any great moral change must necessarily be slow, I feel quite hopeful.

Many in Illinois are not able to buy the high-priced lands and make themselves homes. Shall they seek them in the Far West? Why not in the more genial and productive Florida? This is a grave question, I know. Many are not able to look out for these lands for themselves. Those who have lands and good homes can stay and enjoy them or look for better. To such I do not speak now, but to such as are seeking homes I say come and see for yourselves, if you can. If you cannot afford the expense of the trip of inspection, then come with your families at once, trusting to your strong arms and a kind Providence. You will be kindly welcomed by the people here, and, in a few years, you will have homes of your own.

THE MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY.

The country on or near the Gulf Coast, south of the Withlacoochee, I consider the most desirable for climate. The objection to it now is, that it has no railroad. The same may be said of Lafayette County. Suwanee County is not as rich soil, but is healthy, has a good class of inhabitants, and railroad facilities. Southeastern Georgia is healthy, has a better Government than Florida at present, has railroad facilities, is well watered, and some good land. It is too low and level to suit me. I think the summers cooler and more pleasant about Tampa Bay than at Richmond, Va. Plums are now ripe, and peaches nearly full-grown. We have green corn, beans, peas, etc., and plenty of berries. The magnolia, the cape jessamine, the oleander, and every variety of roses are in full bloom. The flowers, I think, have more brilliant colors than those in the North.

I write this not because I have any personal interest in this State, but because I believe that here is an undeveloped country equal in all its attractions to the Great West.

P. M. JOHNSON.

A Texas Negro Refuses to Be Saved from the Gallows.

Dallas (Tex.) Commercial.

A letter from Capt. Stevens gives us some interesting news from Montague County. The negro Frank Smith was executed on the 14th. A large crowd gathered at the place of execution, and, after the prisoner offered up a prayer, he addressed the people in great penitence, and exhorted all to meet him in Heaven. The Sheriff then adjusted the noose about his neck, and the guards crowded up to bid him good-bye. The Sheriff then ordered them to stand back, but they refused to do so, and cocked their guns, swearing that they would hid him good-bye. Some called out to "shoot the rope," "liberate him," "let him go," etc.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and it was evident that the sympathy of the entire crowd was with the doomed man. The effort to release him would have been successful had it not been for the doomed man himself. He was the only man that was firm and self-possessed. He exhorted his friends to desist. "Let the law take its course," said he. "I am a man, and I can die like a man. This is no time for a row; let us not disgrace ourselves in this manner." As he said this his face wore a smile, and, as he stood upon the platform strong and powerful, a head and shoulders above any of the others, he certainly presented a picture of no ordinary interest. At a signal from the Sheriff, the preparations were completed, the trape sprung, and he fell and died without a struggle. The crowd soon dispersed, but still muttering against his executioners.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Rebuilding of a Burned Hotel—A Bold Highway Robbery.

Shooting of a Horse-Thief and a Prison-Breaker.

Mail-Robberies—A Specimen of Legal Humor—Grasshoppers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 30.—Your readers were made aware last October, through specials, that

THE OGDEN HOUSE,

one of the finest hotels in the West, was destroyed by fire. To the innumerable company of commercial travelers from Chicago, this was a matter of serious consequence, and the loss has since been greatly felt. Plans, however, have been matured through which this justly-earned pride of our city is to be rebuilt, and in a few weeks the builders will be at work. The owners of the site and the ruins have negotiated a sale to a joint stock company, who will rebuild. Since the favorable decision of the United States Circuit Court on the transfer question, our citizens have demonstrated an energy that was regarded as so far dormant that Gabriel's trumpet would never reach it. The project of rebuilding the Ogden House is one early offshoot of this new feeling of enterprise.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

is again rife in this vicinity, together with a large amount of horse-stealing. Several months ago, the Rev. R. M. Smith, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, left home on a mission of raising money among the wealthier churches of Illinois, where he was well known as a popular preacher, in aid of the discharge of a debt hanging over the edifice here, built some years ago at a cost far exceeding the financial ability of the congregation. His trip was a reasonably-successful one, and his wife and friends received, a day or two ago, the news that he was on his way home; and it was expected that next Sunday he would fill his pulpit again, with the church debt wiped out. It seems that, on his return, he was visiting some of the wealthier parishes in Iowa; and, night before last, when coming north toward Atlantic, in Cass County, and 20 miles from the town, he was halted in his carriage by a highwayman, and his purse demanded. As he had a large sum of money on his person, he refused to comply with the demand, when he was stabbed in several places in the left arm, and then shot and beaten to a state of insensibility, and his pockets and valise rifled of their contents, to the amount of $750, trust funds. The robber escaped, and the wounded man was brought to Atlantic, where he is suffering from his injuries. They are not regarded as fatal, but are evidence of the brutality of his assailant.

HORSE-THIEVING

seems to have become a settled business with a confident and resolute class of people in Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska. Three or four convicts for this crime have just been sent from this county to the Fort Madison Penitentiary, and quite a number are on the stocks, and will be similarly disposed of before this term of the District Court ends. Summary punishment, however, overtook one of them yesterday, at Walnut, in the eastern end of the county. The name of the man is unknown. He went to Atlantic, and re-formed the acquaintance of a party he had before known, and suggested the idea of going into horse-stealing. The friend informed the authorities, and these suggested that he accede to the plan, which was done. A horse was stolen, and a man named Hinckley and the Sheriff followed, and, when a mile out of town, the Sheriff ordered a halt. The friend obeyed, but the real thief kept on his way, turned and fired three shots at Hinckley, one of them taking effect in his horse's eye, when Hinckley pulled on him, and the vagabond was placed on the cooling board, to await the recognition of his friends.

PRISON-BREAKING

has been attempted several times in the Nebraska Penitentiary by as determined a set of desperadoes as ever saw the gloom of a cell. The last essay has resulted in the instant killing of Bill McWaters, one of the roughest and most bloodthirsty villains who ever went unhung. About two years ago, he killed his man at Nebraska City, in a trivial dispute over a whisky-bill, and, after a desperate struggle, having been imprisoned, he and several others made their escape,—he heading for the Pacific coast. A reward of $1,000 from the State induced his arrest in Oregon. He was brought back, placed on trial, was convicted, and sentenced to a term of years in the Penitentiary at Lincoln. Last winter he headed a gang of convicts, and succeeded in obtaining the arms of the prison, and making prisoners of the guards and of the Warden's wife and family; but, by the timely arrival of the armed citizens of Lincoln, and the forming of a cordon around the outer walls of the Penitentiary, the desperadoes were kept at bay until the arrival of a body of United States troops from Sherman Barracks, by whom the insurrection was quelled and the convicts returned to their cells. Since then, matters have gone on quietly; but yesterday McWaters, determined to be free, made another assault on the guard, using as a weapon a large stone; but the latter, aware of the desperate character with whom he had to deal, made use of his musket as McWaters was advancing. The ball, entering the side of the face, ranged downward and severed the jugular vein, thus forever putting at rest the uneasy and troublesome spirit of this worst of outlaws.

COMPLAINTS

have been frequent of late, by business men on the Pacific Coast, of the loss of their mails, and the Post-Office Department has been annoyed at the manner in which these complaints arose. Tracers have been busy at work for some time, and Kearney Junction, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, about 190 miles west of this, was discovered to be the place where the mails were tampered with. The robberies are traced to the negligent handling of the mails at the depot. Upon the arrival of the trains over the different roads at that point, the bags are placed in the hands of the station-employes, and generally thrown on the platform, where they remain without guard for several hours, until the departure of the trains carrying them. Meanwhile the officers are busy about other matters, and the platform thronged with all classes of people. Dead-beats, gamblers, and shysters of all kinds, hover around the stations to pick up something of value; and it is through this carelessness and this instrumentality that the business public has been systematically robbed. It is ascertained that valuable and bulky mails have been left unguarded on this platform all night,—the railroad companies not even employing a night-police to guard their own interests, and those of the people using the roads. On the principle that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, it would be well for the Post-Office Department to "look a leetle out" at all these prominent railway-stations, and especially at the railroad-junctions, where negligence and opportunity seem to go hand in hand, to the detriment of the public.

LAWYERS' HUMOR.

Serious things sometimes beget the ludicrous, and I give the following as an illustration. I wrote you, several weeks ago, of the brutal murder of Dolan by a soldier named Heard. The latter was anxious to postpone his trial, and made a motion to that effect. Capt. Price, one of the men of the "olden time," is with the prosecuting officer in the case, and prepared and filed the following objections to the motion for a continuance; and the Court, after examining the motion and the objections, sustained the latter, and ordered the case to a hearing on a day certain in this term. After the usual caption, the objections read:

> And now comes the District Attorney, prosecuting the pleas of the State in this behalf, and objects to the continuance of the above entitled cause for the reasons assigned by defendant:
>
> 1. And generally, because said application does not set forth any of the causes for continuance prescribed and required to be set forth by law.
>
> 2. And specifically, for that the certificate in aid of said application, not being made under oath, does not inform the Court that the statements made and the opinions therein expressed are those of a practicing physician competent and skilled in his profession; and the Court, having no personal experience of the fact, will not take judicial notice that lack of whisky, and excessive nervousness caused thereby, will incapacitate a party from communicating to his counsel the facts in his case.
>
> 3. For that the affidavit made—as therein declared—by an attorney-at-law, is valueless as to the condition in body and mind of the defendant, although [illegible] to be verily believed—attorneys not generally being experts in physical organization and mental status; and, as to the second allegation in said affidavit, conceiving that it would be equally important to a due prosecution of this cause for the State's counsel to have view and plat of the exact spot of earth upon which the person alleged to have been murdered was born, as for the counsel for the defense to have view and plat of the place where he died, and the State being willing to waive the manifest advantage and importance such knowledge would afford in the conduct and management of this cause, it is insisted the fair treatment of the counsel therein, as well as the speedy administration of justice, would be best observed by overruling the application of defendant herein, verily believing that the inability to procure the knowledge referred to at the present term of Court is no good cause for such continuance. As to the third allegation,—an expected call of the affiant and attorney to practice in a cause in one of the high courts of the United States, and the further fact of the importance of his connection with said cause, as therein alleged,—your objector can only say that, if such call is really made, it will be for the defendant but one of the unfortunate casualties to which mortal life is subjected, and against which neither gods nor men can fortify, but which the law will not recognize as ground for continuance.
>
> 4. Because the affidavit of defendant—made two days subsequent to the certificate furnished by the alleged physician, and in which is detailed the utter prostration, mentally and physically, of said defendant—gives a clear and succinct detail of the crime charged against him, the date of its commission, the cause of his absence, the length of his furlough, the nature and cause of his ailments, the way and manner of his arrest, all evidencing great improvement in his condition as set forth in said certificate, and giving token that such rapid convalescence must soon culminate in the ability, on his part, to answer promptly at the roll-call of trial. All of which is respectfully submitted.

In your telegrams during the past week, I observe from different quarters of Iowa and Nebraska accounts of the ravages of the grasshopper among the early vegetation. This section of Iowa has, during two weeks, been suffering greatly from dry weather, but the grasshopper has as yet done little damage. His appearance in the extreme southwestern part of Iowa is chronicled, and his devastations despondingly pictured, by eager and gloomy correspondents. A trip down the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad within the last forty-eight hours convinces me that there is less cause of alarm than published details warrant. The uncertainty as to the course these pests will take when once they are large enough to fly creates a gloomy uncertainty among the farmers, and much depends on the wind, as a rule, their migrations depending upon its course rather than upon their own instincts.

BLUFF CITY.

JAPAN.

A Fire in Nagasaki.

One writing about the transit of Venus from Nagasaki to the Boston *Advertiser* tells in passing how oddly they mismanage a fire in that country, as follows: We arrived at the fire evidently some time after it had begun, and found the streets full of people, all with lanterns. Here all persons are required to carry lanterns at night, having painted on the outside at the bottom the bearer's business. For instance, this is indicated for the navy by one zigzag line, for the army two. In the middle the crest, and at the top the rank indicated by the number of horizontal stripes. The narrow streets were full of men looking at the fire, but not moving. We happened to be near one of their peculiar fire-engines. They are made throughout of wood, the main part being an oblong heavy box. Running parallel with the length of this a beam worked up and down, carrying on each side of its central support the plunger of a pump. These pumps are connected with the bamboo nozzle about five feet long, which is fastened by a rude universal joint, so that it may be turned in any direction. This machine is brought on wheels, and put down in a convenient place; buckets of water are brought and poured into this box, and five or six men work the beam while another stands on the box and directs the nozzle. The houses are all low, about one and a half story, and made of wood, except the heavy, tiled roof. When we first saw the fire, they had one of these squirts, but no water, so we joined the crowd in yelling, "mitzee." Finally some was brought in large buckets and poured into the box of the apparatus, and they began to pump; but, being too far from the fire, did not do much with their water. So three of us persuaded them by very energetic gestures to move nearer. This they did; but as soon as it became a little warm they withdrew and again played from a distance. We next tried to get them to use axes and cut through the posts of the houses. This they did to some extent, but did not begin sufficiently far from the fire, and were too late. About this time some Russian sailors appeared with ropes and buckets. The ropes we tied to beams, and a number of men pulling on these threw down some of the houses which had been partly cut away. For a few minutes we stopped active work, and I tried to make some of the Japanese who were there in uniform understand the advantages of cutting down the houses in front of the fire. I took one of them, who I found after the fire was the Chief Engineer, by the arm, and walked him up a ladder to the top of a house, and tried to point out to him the advisability of leveling some of the houses in a certain direction. He took all of it very quietly, and seemed to like the plan. We next passed buckets of water and threw them on the fire, there happening by good luck to be a cistern near by. There appeared at this moment a small iron force-pump which had on it about 40 feet of hose. The nozzle of this was passed up and I played fireman by directing it. Before long we had checked the fire in one direction, and retired to another part, where we found the Russian sailors had the fire nearly under control. Went home at 3 a. m., tired and wet through. In case of a fire, the man who lives in the house where the fire originates must pay for that house. If too poor to do so, he has to go to prison and work until it is paid for.

The Training of Chimney-Sweepers.

In his speech in the House of Lords on May 11 on the Chimney-sweepers bill, Lord Shaftesbury gave some revolting details of the cruelties practiced upon climbing boys. It appeared, he said, from evidence taken in 1863, that the age at which training commenced was from 6 to 8, generally 6—"a nice trainable age," said the masters. There were instances of 5, and even of 4½. The hours of work in the smaller towns were eight to nine; in the larger from twelve to sixteen, work beginning at 4 o'clock, 3, and even 2 in the morning. Sixty-three witnesses were examined from all parts of England, thirty-three of whom were master sweeps. Then followed the mode of doing it. Of the training, Mr. Kuff, of Nottingham, a master sweep, said: "No one knows the cruelty which a boy has to undergo in learning. The flesh must be hardened. This must be done by rubbing it, chiefly on the elbows and knees, with the strongest brine, close by a hot fire. You must stand over them with a cane, or coax them by a promise of a half-penny, etc., if they will stand a few more rubs. At first they will come back from their work streaming with blood, and the knees looking as if the caps had been pulled off. Then they must be rubbed with brine again." "The following description," said the Commissioners, "is so painful that we should hesitate to record it were it not amply confirmed": "If, as often happens," says a master sweep, "a boy is gloomy or sleepy, or anywise 'lifty,' and you have other jobs on at the same time, though I should be as kind as I could, you must ill-treat him somehow, either with the hand or brush, or something. It is remembering the cruelty which I have suffered which makes me so strong against boys being employed. I have the marks of it on my body now, and I believe the biggest part of the sweeps in the town have the same. That [showing a deep scar across the bottom of the calf of the leg] was made by a blow from my master with an ash-plant—i. e., a young ash tree that is supple and will not break—when I was 6 years old; it was cut to the bone, which had to be scraped to heal the wound. I have marks of nailed boots, etc, on other parts." [Hear, hear.] Mr. Stransfield, another master-sweep, said: "In learning a child you must use violence. I shudder now when I think of it. I have gone to bed with my knee and elbows scabbed and raw, and the inside of my thighs all scarified." Another said: "At first they will come back from their work with their arms and knees streaming with blood, and the knees looking as if the caps had been pulled off. Then they must be rubbed with brine again, and perhaps go off at once to another chimney. In some boys I have heard that the flesh does not harden for years." [Hear.] "I found a boy," states one of the Commissioners, "of about 8, in the market, who had run away from some place of correction. Part of the knee-caps got torn off, the gristle all showed white, and the guiders (tendons) all around were like white string, or an imitation of white cotton. His back was covered with sores all the way up." To harden his knees a lotion made of "old netting"—i. e., urine kept long for the purpose, simmered with hot cinders—was put on them. "It was like killing him," said the sweep, "and I had to stand by and see it all." "Why, I myself," says another, "have kept a lad four hours up a chimney, when he was so sore that he could scarcely move; but I would not let him come down till he had finished. It has often made my heart ache to hear them wail, even when I was what you may call a party to it. In learning a child," he goes on, "you can't be soft with him, you must use violence."

Workmen's Wages in France.

Workmen's wages have gradually advanced in France. The average daily wages obtained by those employed in 63 trades in 1853 was 1.59 francs or 31 cents. In 1871 the daily wages averaged 2.65 francs or 53 cents—an increase of 40 per cent. In Paris wages greatly exceed the rates mentioned. There ornamental sculptors earn $1.40 per day; watchmakers, $1; jewelers, $1.20; metal-turners, $1.20; stone-cutters, $1.20, and rope-makers 80 cents. The average wages of the Paris workmen is $1, and those of the workwomen 55 cents.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago & Northwestern Stockholders.

Transfers of Iowa Roads—The Wisconsin Central.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was held yesterday at the office of the Company on East Kinzie street. Two hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven shares of stock were represented at the meeting. The fiscal year not having yet expired, no financial statement was submitted. The annual report will be sent to the stockholders at a later meeting.

THE MAIN LINE.

The following Directors, whose term of office had expired, were re-elected: William H. Ferry, William L. Scott, Milton Courtwright, Harvey Kennedy, and J. L. Ten Hare Fryn.

The name of Mr. George S. Scott, of New York, was dropped, and that of Mr. S. M. Mills, of New York, substituted. The names of the Directors holding over are as follows: Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, Henry H. Porter, B. F. Allen, M. L. Sykes, Jr., Charles R. Marvin, A. B. Baylis, David Dows, R. P. Flower, and Francis H. Tows.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were re-elected:

President—Albert Keep.
Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer—M. L. Sykes, Jr.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—S. O. Howe.
Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., A. G. Dulman, and H. H. Porter.

THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

The stockholders of the Chicago & Milwaukee met and elected the following Board of Directors: Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, A. B. Baylis, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, J. B. Redfield, and William H. Ferry.

Subsequently the following officers were elected by the Directors:

President—Albert Keep.
Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer—M. L. Sykes, Jr.
Assistant Secretary—J. B. Redfield.
Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., and H. H. Porter.

THE STATE LINE & UNION.

The following Directors were chosen for the State Line & Union Railroad: Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, William H. Ferry, Marvin Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, J. B. Redfield, and E. D. Richardson. The Directors then elected the following officers:

President—Albert Keep.
Vice-President—M. L. Sykes, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Redfield.
Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., and H. H. Porter.

THE WINONA & ST. PETER.

The stockholders of this road elected the following directors: Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, A. B. Baylis, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, William L. Scott, and William H. Ferry. The Directors subsequently elected the following officers:

President—Albert Keep.
Vice President and Treasurer—M. L. Sykes, Jr.
Secretary—T. O. Howe.
Assistant Secretary—J. B. Redfield.
Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., and H. H. Porter.

THE LACROSSE, TREMPELEAU & PRESCOTT.

The following were chosen Directors of this road for the ensuing year: Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, C. R. Marvin, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, William H. Ferry, and M. M. Kirkman. The Directors then elected the following officers:

President—Albert Keep.
Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer—M. L. Sykes, Jr.
Assistant Secretary—J. B. Redfield.
Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter.

THE ELGIN & STATE LINE.

The following Directors were chosen for this road: Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, William H. Ferry, Marvin Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield. Afterwards the Directors met and elected the following officers:

President—Alber Keep.
Vice-President—M. L. Sykes, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Redfield.
Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., and H. H. Porter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENDING THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

A supplementary agreement was executed day before yesterday between the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad and the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which ends all the controversies which have lately arisen under the lease of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad to the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The settlement is made with the sanction of the Trustees of the Northern Company's bonds, and insures the possession of the line by the Central Company. The Trustees of the Northern bonds some time ago brought suit to set aside the lease of the road to the Wisconsin Central, alleging, among other things, that the Central had failed to meet the interest on bonds which it had assumed, and that it was also not keeping the road and rolling stock in repair. It is learned that the managers of the Wisconsin Central have satisfied the Trustees of the bonds that they are able and willing to perform their part of the contract. The pending lawsuit will be disposed of so as to bind all parties to the new arrangement, and all will now join in developing the business of both lines.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—The Railroad Commissioners of this State received a communication from the Railroad Commissioners of Missouri this morning, inviting them to a conference with the other Boards in the West. The writers suggest that the meeting be held in Springfield on the 20th day of July next. The meeting is to be held for the purpose of discussing the transportation question.

IOWA RAILROAD TRANSFER.

The Sheriff of Des Moines County Tuesday made the transfer of the property of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to the Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company; consideration, $475,000. H. A. Johnson, George Bliss and J. C. M. Patton are the trustees to whom the conveyance is made, and the road is held by them in trust for the bondholders.

A Frenchman's Life of Lincoln.

M. Jouait, who was a witness of President Lincoln's assassination, has written his life, and Hachette & Co., of Paris, publish it. He thus describes Lincoln at his second inauguration: "His movements were slovenly and awkward; his form was long, lanky, and angular, and was more than 6 feet in hight; his shoulders were stooped, and at his side dangled long, listless arms that might have befited a boatman, and which terminated in hands of extraordinary size, not disproportionate, however, to that of his feet. He wore an ill-fitting black coat that gave him the appearance of an undertaker, and a black cravat fastened with a large bow, the ends of which hung carelessly over his coat-flaps. His turned-down shirt-collar displayed to view the muscles of a sallow and sinewy throat, above which, emerging from a quantity of wiry black hair, just like a grove of firs, rose a face irresistibly attractive. If I was astounded at first by his lengthy extremities and enormous ears, I was soon fascinated by the benignancy, the intelligence, and the air of simple wisdom, that characterized his physiognomy." The same evening, our author was presented to Mr. Lincoln at the White-House. He saw him twice, afterward, at a banquet and at a ball, and then finally at the scene of his death—Ford's Theatre. He witnessed the incidents of the murder, and it was the horror created in his mind by the event, as well as his admiration of the illustrious victim, which inspired the present volume, for it was commenced a few days after Mr. Lincoln's death, though only now completed. "Since then," says M. Jouait in his preface, "faithful to his memory, I have endeavored to reproduce him as I knew him, and to make the wisest, justest and honestest man of this our nineteenth century live over again."

The Champion "Old" Turtle.

Of a hale old turtle that lives in a meadow at Southington, Conn., the New Haven *Register* says: "It was first caught by Mr. Luman Lewis in 1823, who cut his initials, 'L. L.,' and the date, '1823,' on the under shell, and then allowed it to depart. It was next captured in 1831 by Mr. Ashel Upson, who also put his initials and the date of his capture upon it. In 1858 Mr. Hiram Bradley found it, and, following the example of Messrs. Lewis and Upson, he cut his initials and the date by the side of the others, and again deposited it in the meadow. Besides these, his turtleship has been captured and subjected to the engraving process by at least two other persons—once in 1845, and again in 1873."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Close of the Labors of the National Temperance Convention.

Cheering Discussion on the Question of Woman Suffrage.

The Soul of Miss Dickinson Prayed For, and Her Sentiments Denounced.

Success of the Female Suffragists.

The morning and final session of the National Temperance Convention in Farwell Hall yesterday was not so largely attended as the previous ones. Doubtless many of the members were about talked out, and had to retire for recuperation. Senator O'Donnell, of New York, took the chair, and Dr. William Ross, of Illinois, invoked the divine blessing. Then followed half an hour of diversified religious exercises.

REFORM CLUBS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the woman suffrage resolution of the majority report was under discussion when the Convention adjourned the previous evening, the following, proposed by Mr. A. A. Williams, of Massachusetts, was the first topic presented for discussion:

Resolved, That the work done by the organizations of reformed drunkards, known as the Reform Clubs of New England and Illinois, abundantly justifies the addition of this agency to those already operative in the temperance cause, and that we heartily recommend the organization of such clubs in every State.

Mr. Williams defended his resolution in a forcible speech. Maine and Massachusetts together had about 200 Reform Clubs, with a membership of 80,000 persons.

Mr. Talbot, of Indiana, thought that the name "Reform" was injudicious, and a reminder of the past to men who had broken the chain of intemperance.

Miss Hoyt, of Indiana, testified to the good effect of reform clubs in her State. They were, she said, called "Yokefellows" where she belonged.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, thought the name "Reform" most excellent, and hoped it would stand.

The matter was, after some further debate, recommitted.

Miss Laura A. Berry, of Iowa, offered the following, which was laid upon the table:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the women of our land are entitled to the elective franchise, and that we will lend our earnest efforts to that end.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Convention then resolved that the next National Convention be called by the National Temperance Society, whenever, in the judgment of the officers, the necessity for such a gathering is supposed to exist.

The Chairman begged leave to announce, for the benefit of THE TRIBUNE, that the articles taken by mistake from the hall had been returned to their owners. [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Dunn, of Boston, moved that the resolutions adopted seriatim be voted upon as a whole for adoption. Carried.

Mrs. Brown, of Ohio, hoped that

A PLEDGE AGAINST TOBACCO AND PROFANITY

would be incorporated in the children's pledge. This, she thought, was a great necessity.

This gave rise to another debate, in which a vast deal of humbug was talked.

Some person said that the janitress of the hall had sent in a bill for cleaning tobacco juice spittle, and used-up quids, chewed by members of the Convention, from the floors and seats. [Great confusion.]

Mrs. Hannah B. Totum, of Ohio, protested that prostitution was chiefly due to liquor. They should, first of all, reform in the line of liquor, and then attack tobacco. If both could be disposed of at the same time it would be a good thing. For her part, she believed that temperance reform would never come until woman had the ballot. [Applause.]

It was finally agreed to insert the anti-tobacco clause, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Mrs. Zell, of Ohio, said that the same clause should be inserted in the adult pledge. [Marks of dissent.]

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were then presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the next National Convention shall be called by the National Temperance Society whenever, in the judgment of its officers, the need of such a convention becomes apparent.

Resolved, That the work accomplished by the organization among the reformed men in New England, Illinois, and other parts of the country, abundantly justifies the addition of this agency to those already operative in the temperance cause, and that we heartily recommend the formation of similar societies in every State and Territory.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons, representing different sections of the country, be appointed by this Convention, with whom persons desiring to inaugurate work may correspond for information in this work.

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Mrs. Comstock, of England, said that during the Franco-German war she visited the hospitals wherein, all told, 175,000 sick soldiers were lying. Those who had been in the habit of drinking were most liable to disease and least able to endure severe illness.

In view of Mrs. Comstock's remarks, Mr. Powell, of New York, offered the following, which was adopted without much debate:

Resolved, That the time has arrived more fully to consider the relations of the National Government to its responsibility for the alcoholic liquor traffic; that we hereby ask the Forty-fourth Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; and to prohibit their importation from foreign countries; to require total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages on the part of all officials and subordinates in the civil, military, and naval service, and to initiate and adopt for ratification by the several States of the Union a constitutional amendment which shall make the traffic in alcoholic beverages illegal throughout our national domain.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The inevitable woman suffrage matter was again revived by Miss Goodall, of Philadelphia, as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic should be submitted to all the adult citizens of this country, irrespective of sex.

Mr. Fay, of Massachusetts, read an elaborate essay on female suffrage, taking strong ground in defense thereof. He hoped that the resolution offered by Miss Goodall would pass, only he was sorry the wording was not stronger.

Mrs. Henry, of Illinois, supposed she would be unpopular in what she was about to say, but she protested against the introduction of the question of woman suffrage into the Convention. [Applause, and some dissent.] The question was superfluous, and ought to be let alone on that occasion.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON,

who occupied a seat in the body of the hall, immediately arose and was called to the platform. Her appearance elicited the customary noise, called applause. She began by beating around the bush in stereotype feminine fashion, but, as she proceeded, her ideas became more definite, and her expressions more masculine. What had experience taught all parties? she asked. That reform could only be accomplished by political action, not by prayer. [Applause and some sensation.] What were they laboring for? For temperance reform, by political action. Then anything that would tend to aid in procuring that reform was proper to introduce, and, if right, was fitted to that platform. [Applause and some disapprobation.] They might pray—all the women of the land—until the crack of doom; but there would hardly be a drunkard the less. They might invoke the throne of God—they might do all that religion could do in sublunary matters, but she would tell them that God never interfered in the affairs of this world except by human agency. [Great applause, cries of "Oh," and some confusion.] Last night, when they considered the subject of prohibition, they voted to send prohibitory men into office. They did not vote to storm the drunkard's stronghold by the instrumentality of prayer, but by the operation of the ballot. [Renewed cheering.] That, then, was a confession of their faith—that this movement must be worked out by mortal means, and women were mortal and could vote, if men would let them. [Great laughter, cheering, and applause.] When women had the ballot temperance reform would surely come. If a woman's husband were threatening her life, or his own, she could enjoin the gunmaker or the cutler from selling him a deadly weapon. Why should she not have the privilege of voting to enjoin saloon-keepers from selling to men a weapon more deadly than rifle, sword, knife, or bludgeon. [Applause and confusion.] Therefore, woman should have the ballot, as a measure of self-defense, as well as of reform. Miss Dickinson concluded by saying that women loved men better than themselves, and knew what was good for them. [Cheers and laughter.] She would further say, as a kind of gracious admission, that the men loved the women better than they loved themselves, selfish as they undeniably were. [Laughter and great noise, amid which Miss Dickinson retreated to the rear of the platform.]

At this juncture a lady of uncertain age, dressed in gray, uttered a war-whoop and rushed to the front of the platform. The Chair, however, recognized a solemn-looking lady on the floor. The latter proved to be

MRS. BURT,

of New York. She said that her ears were shocked by what had just been said relative to prayer. Never before had she heard prayer so degraded as to be brought on a level with politics. [Horrible confusion.] The lady concluded by praying God to soften the heart of Sister Dickinson. [Loud cries of "Amen" and "Hallelujah."]

Mrs. Fuller, of Coldwater, Mich., the lady in gray, was terribly put out by the expressions of Anna Dickinson. Never in her life had she heard

ANYTHING SO IMPIOUS.

She was a Christian woman, and believed in prayer. It was the greatest of all reformers. If it had not been for the prayers of the holy women of the land, would Anna Dickinson have been upon that platform? [Loud cries of "No!" "Never!" and applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Byers, of New York, said he had been waiting a long time for some suffrage woman to speak in behalf of temperance. He was glad that at length his wish had been gratified.

Miss Dickinson felt impelled to come forward again. She had been charged with

DERIDING PRAYER.

This she did not do. She simply protested against leaving women who did not pray—who did not believe in the efficacy of prayer—out in the cold. [Confusion and dissent.]

Mr. Byers—Stand on the temperance platform.

Miss Dickinson—I am not here to stand upon a temperance platform, but stand up for the right; to advocate the cause of those that are down—the women of this land. [Tumultuous shouting, and "Hurrah" by an enthusiastic man, who waved a white handkerchief with great effect.]

Miss Frances E. Willard then came forward and offered a resolution of thanks to Miss Dickinson.

The Chair said that as the resolution relative to woman suffrage was pending, the resolution of thanks could not yet be entertained.

The previous question, after a speech by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, was called for and ordered.

The resolution was then put, and carried by a vote of 108 to 14.

Miss Willard's resolution relative to Miss Dickinson was then put and declared adopted.

COMPLIMENTS.

Several resolutions, complimentary of everybody and thing, except the press, were adopted. Gen. Neal Dow was sympathized with in his illness. A resolution providing for the establishment of "friendly inns" was carried.

The following was also offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention has been highly gratified by the presence of distinguished visitors and earnest temperance workers from England, Scotland, and New Zealand, and that we have been especially encouraged by the eloquent words of Brothers Lees, Gladstone, and Maylins, and Sisters Parker and Comstock, and trust that these worthy workers may meet with us at no distant day in a world's convention to celebrate immeasurably larger and greater triumphs of this glorious cause than have already been achieved.

Father Barnes, the Spiritualist, now appeared in the gallery, waving his "chart," which contains eyes innumerable, and vociferating relative to Jehovah at the top of his voice.

In the midst of his eloquence the motion to adjourn sine die was made and prevailed.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

of the United States held a meeting in Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Wittenmyer, the President, in the chair. There was a large attendance, and "experience addresses" were delivered by the President, by Mrs. Comstock, Mesdames Brown, of New York, Johnson, of Brooklyn, Bolton, of Cleveland, and others. All concurred in representing the cause as being very flourishing. Adjourned to take part in the reception at the Palmer House.

During the evening a social entertainment and reception under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Christian Union was held at the Palmer House.

A CARD FROM COLLECTOR WADSWORTH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 3.—In the article which you published this morning, headed, "Collecting the Revenue," the facts developed by the late investigations of the whisky frauds in various sections of the country are so grossly misrepresented that I must ask for a brief space in your columns to set that portion of the public right who have read your article under the impression that it contains a statement of facts. You say:

Let us, for instance, imagine an office of Collector of Internal Revenue located, not in Chicago, but in the State of Maine, where, among many other instances of like character, there is the record of a transaction like this: On a day, say Jan. 1, stamps for 100 barrels of whisky were sold, the stamps being numbered consecutively from 901 to 1,000, inclusive. In due time there is a return by the Gauger and Inspector that they had respectively gauged and marked 100 barrels of whisky which they had seen dumped, and that the stamps thereon, numbered 901 to 1,000 inclusively, had been duly canceled. Suppose that, in thirty days thereafter, the same officers made like return concerning 100 other barrels of whisky, bearing stamps 901 to 1,000 inclusively; and that, in thirty days later, the same officers should make returns of the gauging, inspection, etc., of 100 other barrels of whisky, bearing stamps numbered 901 to 1,000 inclusively, what opinion would be formed of the vigilance or common business qualification of such a revenue officer? This case we have given is perhaps an extreme one, though it has actually occurred, and it serves to show that the whisky men were thoroughly posted as to the character of the administration of that Collector's office. In the case we have instanced, there was a necessity, of course, to bribe the Gauger and Inspector to make these false returns on oath; and both Gauger, and Inspector, and distillers, and rectifiers must have had a thorough measure of the inefficiency, official neglect, or indifference and general weakness of the whole revenue force of the district, when they would dare attempt such a bold and almost defiant fraud as this, and repeat it within a few weeks in the same office.

Here is a case, and we use it merely for illustration, where there was such a loose administration that the official and unofficial conspirators did not hesitate to put in their false and forged returns, not once, but twice, and actually had recorded on the Collector's own books that a given number of stamps had been *canceled three times*, and yet the Collector and his subordinates were as ignorant of the fraud, and as ignorant of having ever adopted any measure to detect such frauds, as if they lived in a land where frauds upon the revenue were unheard of and unknown.

I undertand the supposititious case cited as of the State of Maine to be an indirect charge against my office,—that is to say, that you mean to charge that there is in my office a record of a case similar to that cited as existing in an office in Maine, or some other State. In response to this innuendo, I have to say that the records of my office show no such transaction; that no such fraud has ever been perpetrated under my administration; and that the conduct of my office precludes the possibility of the perpetration of any such fraud. I venture to say, further, that the parallel of the imaginary case used by you in the way of illustration never happened in a single one of the two or three hundred collection districts of the United States. And if you are in possession of any facts which would warrant the suspicion of such a state of things in my office, or in any other office, I call upon you to furnish them to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his official action, as it is your duty to do.

What the public want, I imagine, are facts, and not loose and reckless statements, and, to the end that they may be correctly informed, I would request that you send a member of your reporting staff to examine the books of my office, in which you insinuate stamps are recorded as having been "canceled three times," whatever that may mean, and instruct him to report the facts as he finds them.

I ought, perhaps, to say in this connection that the recent investigations have implicated Gaugers in frauds upon the revenue perpetrated under cover of false certificates attached to dumping notices upon Form 122, which certificate reads as follows:

I certify that on the —— day of ——, 187 , I made an actual gauge of the above-described spirits, saw the packages emptied and stamps destroyed; and that the column of "Contents as shown by Gauger" is correctly filled up.

And there is reason to believe that in some instances the stamps were not destroyed as certified to by the Gauger, but used the second time to cover illicit spirits. In all such cases the illicit spirits were shipped to various districts remote from this, and in case of being dumped for rectification in such remote districts, appear again upon the Form 122, which is filed away among the records of their respective Collectors' offices; which records the Collector of this district has not, nor ever had, the authority, or time, or means, to compare with his own records, and such comparison is, of course, the only means by which such frauds can ever be detected.

The Department at Washington having always had abundant authority and means to make the investigation it is now making, I leave the public to judge whether or not it has been heretofore ignorant or negligent of its plain duty in this matter, and whether it is fair play to saddle the blame of all shortcomings upon its local officers, who have tried to do their duty, and who have actually done all that they had the power or the means to accomplish in the way of ferreting out frauds upon the revenue.

Conscious of having performed my duty as Collector to the best of my ability with the means placed at my disposal, I leave a discriminating public to apportion justly the blame of the frauds recently discovered in this district between the Department, my subordinate officers, and myself. Yours, etc.,

PHILIP WADSWORTH.

THE COURTS.

Larry O'Brien's Case—The Divorce Record—Judgments.

LARRY O'BRIEN.

The mandamus case of the Town of West Chicago vs. Lawrence O'Brien, to compel him to pay over a balance of $28,122.98 due to the town, came up before Judge Farwell on a return to the alternative writ. Judge Farwell is occupied each morning in calling the cases of the common-law docket in Judge Booth's room, and the ex-Collector, not finding him in his own room, went to Judge Rogers with his attorney. Messrs. Scoville and Bayley, attorneys for the town, went before Judge Farwell and asked for a default, and the issuance of a peremptory writ. After awhile O'Brien and his counsel met the other side in Judge Farwell's, and claimed they were not in default. They claimed also that the ex-Collector had the money, but was not bound to pay it over to the Supervisor, D. W. Baker. The Judge, however, caused the default to be entered, but said he would give Mr. O'Brien an opportunity to be heard. No time was set for a hearing, but the case will probably come up this morning, or some time to-day.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

James Long, Assignee of the above Company, filed his regular monthly report yesterday as follows:

Amount on hand May 1	$25,674.35
Received	4,634.25
	$30,308.60
Expended	617.50
Balance	$29,691.10

DIVORCES.

John W. Briggs complains that his wife Sarah is in the habit of pounding him with chairs, dishes, household furniture, and cooking utensils, to the great damage of the utensils, and the still greater damage of his head. Sometimes, also, she locks him out of the house all night, to the emolument of the nearest hotel and the depletion of his purse. When she wanted money, instead of asking for it in the old-fashioned way, she would frequently give him some soporific drug, and go through his pockets when he was asleep. John thinks these actions long continued come within the definition of cruel treatment, and therefore asks for a divorce.

Sarah A. Turner asks for a divorce because her husband, William Turner, has, as she alleges, deserted her.

Daniel E. Boyce wants to be separated from his wife for a similar cause.

Anna Singer complains that her husband, Tobias, has abused her so long that she cannot endure it.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will have a jury in the Circuit Court June 23.

Judge Drummond will be occupied to-day with the hearing of the foreclosure suit against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Victor Sewing-Machine Company began a suit in debt against W. T. Knox and Abram Drake, claiming $1,935.45 damages.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of E. C. Long.

Discharges from bankruptcy were granted to James W. Sykes and C. B. Mare.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

D. H. Lincoln & Co. began a suit for $15,000 against S. L. Bailey and Joseph E. Bailey.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company, filed a bill against D. W. Graham and J. H. Avery to foreclose a trust-deed for $8,000 on Lots 1 to 24, of Block 4, in Dale, Gustin & Wallace's Addition to Park Ridge.

Louis Walter sued C. J. Cone and Pleasant Annick for $2,500.

COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court yesterday morning Christian Nelslober, Frank Joker, Gustave Peterson, George Curtain, John Conners, Peter Madson, Mrs. F. J. Schmidt, Francis Weitley, and Mary Williams, were adjudged insane.

In the estate of Cora Stokes a grant of guardianship was made to Thomas McNamara under bond of $10,000.

In the estate of Richard F. O'Brien the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to G. H. O'Brien under bond for $4,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of James H. Dutton occupied the Court yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution was completed in the forenoon. In the afternoon the defendant was on the stand.

The trial of the noted burglar, William Wray, has been set for Thursday.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—252 to 256, 259 to 262, 264 to 274.

JUDGE JAMESON—58 to 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78.

JUDGE MOORE—56, 58, 61.

JUDGE ROGERS—176, 182, 189 to 204.

JUDGE FARWELL—2,201 to 2,500.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Samuel Smith vs. M. B. Kenny and John T. Kelly, $111.43.—Same vs. Same, $111.43.—Elias Shipman vs. S. H. Sutton and John Hancock, $2,962.50.—G. F. Harding vs. Rodney M. Whipple, $2,010.

JUDGE JAMESON—Michael Sullivan vs. D. F. Crilley; verdict $105.61, and motion for new trial.—John Stephens, use of Anna M. Hilton, vs. Isaac I. Tower and A. B. Bryan; verdict, debt $500, damages $379.50, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Flint vs. Mrs. W. K. Swallow, $4,158.—Andrew Hughes et al. vs. N. J. and John J. Miller, $970.38.

Lost His Opportunity.

A Georgia paper tells the brief story of John Boyd, a white man, who was convicted of stealing two horses and two mules in Noxubee County, that State. When asked what he had to say, Mr. Boyd declared he had "always intended to be honest," and that "he did not think of stealing the mules more than a month before he did it!" Referring to the time when he was arrested by the officers of the law, he said he was, as was natural, "straining every nerve to get away, and that if he had succeeded he was satisfied he would have made a good citizen."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE, TENTS! TENTS! ALL kinds and sizes, new and second-handed, with camp equipage of most improved kinds. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS GOVERNMENT CLOTHing, suitable for military companies, and also civilian wear, at the only Government Goods Depot of the West, 195 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT A DISCOUNT, AN ORDER ON A first-class dentist for $24.50. J 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAGO BOARD of Trade; price $400. M 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—ONE CIRCULAR show-case, one walnut-top counter, one truck, and about 60 feet good shelving. 7 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-hand soda fountains, generators, etc. Apply to S. S. LIPPINCOTT, Nos. 195 and 197 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OLD COIN, VERY RARE and old pieces, by RICHARDS, SHAW, FITCH & WINSLOW, corner State and Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price, by JONAS A. DRELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS GOING TO NORTH-western Iowa would like to take some well-paying commissions. Address P. O. Box 278.

GAUNTLETS—ANOTHER LARGE SUPPLY OF those elegant ladies' castor gloves, in white, buff, and dark colors; also, three grades in kid gauntlets, from $1 to $2. Paris Glove Store.

WANTED—TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED NEWS-paper and job office worth from $3,000 to $15,000, in a flourishing town of not less than $5,000 inhabitants. Address with best terms, etc., J C D, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ARRANGE WITH TRAVELERS for grain commission houses and others, to canvass flour mills. Liberal terms. Address F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—SAMPLE-ROOM—I WILL PAY $500 for a small first-class sample-room in good location. Call or address E, coal office corner Harrison-st. and Third-av.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND SALOON FIXtures at the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, 47 and 49 State-st., for party wanting same.

MACHINERY.

RECEIVED—A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SECond-hand engine-lathes of various sizes will be sold cheap if taken within a few days, as the party must realize on them. Apply at tinware warehouse of W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

BOOKS.

MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 102 MADISON-st., sells good writing fluid, 50c per quart bottle; good writing ink, 25c per quart bottle; Faber lead pencils, 25c per doz. Good prices paid for books and magazines.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOOKS—LAW, MEDIcal, and miscellaneous. Low prices for stationery, at GILBERT'S, 163 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—BARGAIN—330x297 feet on Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood depot (2¼-acre grove-lot opposite Mr. Judd's residence). Only $18,000 if taken within one week. This property belongs to a non-resident, and the price at which the property is now offered is about $10,000 under cost. $25,000 has been refused for the property several years ago. Title beyond question. I know of nothing equal to this in cheapness. But whoever desires to avail himself of this chance must act quickly. There is a mortgage on the property of $16,000 (money borrowed) which the owner can assume. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR ELDRIDGE court, 30x100 feet, east front; or would exchange equity. F. C. VIERLING, Room 13, 136 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES—CHEAP AND on easy terms. Other desirable property in all parts of the city. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100 FEET ON MADIson-st., east of Western-av. Also 50 feet front at $35 per foot less than actual value. POTWIN & CORBY, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25-FOOT LOT ON WESTERN-av., east front, north of Van Buren-st. Also, lot, south front, on Lake-st., east of California-av. Lot on Monroe-st., near Leavitt; want offer. South-front lots on Warren-av. 120 feet west of Leavitt-st.; want offer. We have choice unincumbered tracts in localities suitable for immediate improvement, for which the entire purchase money may remain 5 or 10 years at 8 per cent. POTWIN & CORBY, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOT 50X189 feet, east side of State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh; part of purchase money can remain; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ARNOLD-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME house and store front, 315 Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AND HOYNE-STS.—3 LOTS on northwest corner of Hoyne and Indiana-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTY RESIDENCES, LARGE AND small, around and in the vicinity of Union Park. Parties wanting homes in that locality, either to purchase or rent, can address me at 593 Fulton-st. E. H. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND NICE CORNER lot 50x125, south and east fronts. Inquire on premises, 1177 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., brick house, with 48-feet lot. Will take other property for half the purchase money. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CANAL-st.; price $8,750; the property is paying 12 per cent and rents are sure. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER—RENTED UNtil 1878. Price, $60,000. Incumbrance, $25,000. Will take $5,000 cash, balance vacant property, clear. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE THIS BARGAIN TO-DAY! 50 foot choice residence property, South Side, $100 per foot, worth $150; $2,000 cash. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT CRAWFORD, ADJOINing city limits (C., B. & Q. R. R.) H. F. & J. CRAWFORD, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1, or on premises.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses and lots at prices and terms to suit anybody. The finest property and best bargains of any suburb of Chicago. S. B. BOWLES, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—400 FEET IN KENWOOD, ONE BLOCK from station, for $20,000 (worth $25,000), $5,000 cash, balance to suit. Choicest building site on South Side. Call to-day. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS IN THE VICINIty of Fifty-fifth-st. and Rock Island Railroad, for improvement. Address with price and terms, K 54, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 257 AND 259 STATE-ST. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC., SATURDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. 11 horses, 13 top and open buggies, business wagons, etc.

A FINE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES CARriages, buggies, and phaetons at low prices; all work warranted. 43 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. L. BRADLEY.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 10 A. M. Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee.

AT HILL'S REPOSITORY, 27 AND 29 SOUTH Clinton-st., a fine stock of light carriages, top and open buggies, phaetons, slide-seats, road-wagons, etc., at low prices.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE 6 YEARS OLD; stylish; can trot better than three minutes; a lady can drive him. Call at 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW SQUARE-BOX ellip ic-spring top-buggy, or exchange for sound horses well broke. JOSEPH LAMB, 165 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF BLACK carriage horses, well broken, double and single, sound and safe, just arrived. TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG ROADSTER, FAST; also, nearly new harness and leather top buggy. E. L. BRAINERD, Room 22 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PAIR OF BLACK coach horses, carriage, and harness, at a decided bargain. M. & E., Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO-SEATED FAMILY CARriage, cheap; would exchange for good top buggy. 108 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SOUND, YOUNG HORSE, top-buggy, and harness. Will exchange. Address L 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR A good blockey express horse, a fine thoroughbred trotting colt, 4 years and past; sound. Apply to W H W, 50 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED SADDLE-horse, the property of Gen. Ducat, he is one of the finest and most stylish gentleman's riding horses in the West. Apply to Capt. BULLWINKLE, Fire Insurance Patrol House, 113 Franklin-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE country, a nice lot, consisting of a bay pacing mare, a Patchen trotting colt, and a bay mare; can trot in 3 minutes. Also, the nicest saddle or driving mare in the State; trots, paces, single foots, and lopes. Also, a sorrel mare, white hind feet and legs, stripe in face. Can trot close to 3 minutes. A lady or child can drive any or all of them. All perfectly sound. Now is the time to get cheap and nice horses for your summer driving. Can be seen for two days at Boston Stables, 144 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SPAN MATCHED HORSES, 16 HANDS, bay, brown, or black; sound, young, not afraid of cars. Address, stating where to be seen, G 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A PAIR OF GOOD, sound carriage horses, kind, single or double. Address by letter, giving particulars, H. A. SNOW, 9 and 11 River-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HEAVY EXPRESS-WAGON, or would buy whole rig if suited. Apply for three days at 752 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 HORSES IN SHIPPING CONDItion, sound, well broke, and weighing about 1,000 pounds; dark colors. JOSEPH LAMB, 165 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TEAMS FOR CHICAGO, ROCK ISLand, & Pacific R. R. $3 per day; steady work. Call after 9 a. m. at 268 North Carpenter-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A HORSE FOR TWO MONTHS TO DO light work for his keeping. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

$40 WILL BUY A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE IF called for to-day, as I have no further use for him. 667 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $6,000 cash, in a large manufacturing business. Profits 100 per cent. Large trade established, all cash; machinery all new and in perfect running order. Best of references given. Address H R, 247 West Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH some means, thoroughly experienced in the commission business, would like to join copartnership with a respectable commission firm on South Water-st. Address J 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH. ADdress BUILDING MATERIAL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to introduce a new invention. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—IN A LIGHT manufacturing business already started; something new; large profits. Address M 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with $3,000, in the machinery business; good profits and business established. Address H 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE HEREwith offered to an energetic business man (German preferred) who is willing to invest $2,000 or more in a well-established wine and liquor store. For further particulars address R G, North Clark-st. Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO RUN A branch house at St. Louis, to supply the trade west of the Mississippi with a line of goods; well established, with large sales and good profits; this is a splendid chance for a man having the capital to get into an established money-making business, the goods being supplied him ready for shipment; a knowledge of the business is not necessary. Address, for one week, W. K. DICKSON, Post-Office Box 253, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner with the amount; legitimate mercantile business in city; good opening for a young man to learn business. Appoint interview and address MERCHANT, care L. Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND, UPRIGHT PIANOforte, by Chickering, 7-octave, in good order, for sale at $100. Residence 673 Wabash-av.

BEST AND CHEAPEST—THE NICHOLSON CABInet organ; price, $50 and upward; wholesale and retail at factory. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED SACRIFICE, A new 7⅓-octave first-class piano, matchless in tone; warranted. Apply at 281 Oak-st., east of Rush-st.

$250 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW MAGNIFIcent rosewood pianoforte, 7⅓ octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, full iron frame, French grand action, new improved scale, very elegant rosewood case, with extra moldings, serpentine plinth, finely carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV., made by F. C. Lighte, New York, manufacturer's price $700. Will sell with stool and cover for $250. Warranted for five years. This instrument is entirely new, being one of the stock bought at assignee's sale in New York. Residence No. 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ANY ONE ABOUT BREAKING HOUSEKEEPING, and having some good furniture for sale cheap for cash, would find a buyer at 255 South Halsted-st., office of Q. B. L. LEMOINE, Notary Public, for three days only.

GREAT BARGAINS.
VERY ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS.
WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS,
in coverings of silk, brocade, plush, terry, etc., at from $55 to $150. Worth double the money.
WE WILL REFUND THE PURCHASE MONEY if goods are not found to be precisely as represented.
Residence No. 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSING-CASE BUreau in exchange for an elegant, large, French plate mirror, or other good property. Basement, 169 Fifth-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE, 222 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Green; machines sold on monthly payments and [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ONLY $35 PER MONTH, A 10-ROOM house on Michigan-av., in thorough repair, with all modern improvements. Good barn, large lot, etc. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—335 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—3-STORY and basement marble front. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 5 Honore Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st.; very low rent. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce. C. H. & G. C. WALKER.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO A GOOD TENANT, THE elegant 2-story and basement octagon front residence 501 North LaSalle-st., just painted and calcimined, with 2-story brick barn. Apply at 497 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$60 PER MONTH, COTTAGE, WITH furniture; location, Oak-av., near Cottage Grove-av. WING & FARLIN, 83 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A VERY NEATLY ARRANGED TWO-story brick house, modern improvements, $45; a new 2-story and basement brick, all improvements, $60; 1 nice flat, 6 rooms, $20; 1 floor, 7 rooms, $18. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A HOTEL IN FIRST-CLASS LOCAtion, containing 44 rooms; will rent low to good party. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK, WITH 11 rooms, modern improvements; also one flat, 5 rooms, Prairie-av. 157 Clark-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT, TWO-story and brick basement house No. 17 South Green-st., near Washington, in good repair; $40 per month. No. 20, one and a half story cottage, with yard; $25. No. 298 Washington-st., dwelling, store or office in front; $25. Flats, Nos. 350, 348, 356, third floor, $17.50. Nos. 354, 356, first floor, $20.50. Apply to N. NORTON, 301 Washington-st., side door.

TO RENT—ONLY $13 PER MONTH, 173 MEAGHER-st., seven rooms. J. D. WALLACE, Room 6, 41 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE AT WASHINGton Heights, near main depot; large lot, good water, $8 a month. DR. LOWENTHAL.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, DOWN town, nicely furnished and unfurnished, only one flight up. 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, DAVY BLOCK, northwest corner Green and Madison-sts. By COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 168 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OF 2 and 3 for housekeeping; $2 to $3 per week. Edwards Block, 557 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FINELY-furnished front and bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 279, corner North State-st. and Walton-place. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—1013 WEST MADISON-ST., 4 ROOMS, pantry, closets, furnished completely for housekeeping; $18 per month; small family.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, on first floor; also 2 furnished 1 large and 1 small, hot and cold water-bath, in private family. No. 14 Peck-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, en suite or single; also small bedrooms with or without board. Union Park Hotel, 121 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 AND 166 East Washington-st. Room 44.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, from $10 to $25 a month. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 394 Dearborn-st., south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS near Pacific Hotel, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—WITH FIXTURES—GROCERY STORE 639 West Madison-st., corner of Paulina, cheap to a good party. A. BLAKE, 358 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITH FIXTURES, AND THREE rooms for housekeeping, $20 a month to responsible tenant. No. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT STORE CHEAP; also one tenement first floor, five rooms. Painter wanted. N. S. GROW, 121 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HANDSOME RED BRICK front store, 45 feet long, 23 feet wide, 12 feet in the clear, at 141 West Lake-st. Rent $25 to good tenant. Apply to J. C. W. BAILEY, 191 South Clark-st. Room 7.

Offices.

TO RENT—FRONTING ON LASALLE-ST., DESK room and vault privileges, cheap, in the elegant Schloesser Building, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts. Apply to FRANK GLOSSOP, No. 298.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET RIVER FRONT, NEAR Twenty-second-st. bridge; railroad track on the property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COAL YARD, CENTRALLY LOCATED, with good railroad connections; rent low to good party. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND SECOND FLOOR OF 153 Randolph-st., opposite Court-House Square. Inquire at office, third floor.

TO RENT—CAPACITY OF 50-HORSE POWER ENgine, with two large rooms 40x100, suitable for sash and door, box-making, or furniture factory. Part of the machinery will be rented with the power. Apply to CHARLES A. HALE, 174 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DOCK, 150 FEET FRONT, ON SOUTH Branch, near Polk-st.; in good order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A nice front room in private family, with board if required; West Side preferred; references exchanged. Address immediately M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR unfurnished rooms on ground floor. Address L 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE TO STORE FURniture. Address A. C. SLAYTON, 184 Washington-st., Room 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 CALUMET-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, very pleasant room, suitable for gentleman and lady, or two single gents.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED front and back parlors and single rooms to rent, with or without board, to ladies or gentlemen; board from $5 to $7 per week; day board, $4.

366 STATE-ST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURnished room for two gents, or man and wife; also, one smaller room, with board.

374 STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR LADIES or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, $4.

494 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A large and nicely furnished front room, stationary stand, with hot and cold water, gas, etc., and one large and pleasant unfurnished room; also room for one young lady; use of bath if desired.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, second floor; also large single room, with board.

1236 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-eighth-st.—A very desirable suite or single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, in first-class stone-front house.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, nicely furnished room on parlor floor; also single room.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST., NEAR MADISON—PLEASant rooms, with good board, for married couple or single gentlemen or ladies, $5 to $6; day board, $4.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FEW VERY INVITING rooms on first and second floors, for married couples or young gents, at most reasonable terms. Rooms cosily furnished, fresh, with most pleasant view and best ventilation; all conveniences; excellent table; location unexcelled, only half block from Madison-st. cars; in every respect a most inviting summer home.

130 THROOP-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON PARK—One large and small room with board; private house; use of piano, etc.

423 WEST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERson Park—Pleasant suite of rooms, with board; also single rooms. References given and required.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST. — ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—2 NICE ROOMS TO RENT, with board; day boarders wanted.

267 ILLINOIS-ST.—BEAUTIFUL BACK PARLOR elegantly furnished, and board in private family, near the lake.

729 WELLS-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, en suite or single, to gent and wife or single gentlemen, in private American family, with or without board.

Hotels

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., BEtween Madison and Monroe-sts.—Room, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day, $7 to $10 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD AND the comforts of a home in a small private family where there are no other boarders, in a suburb near Chicago, convenient to the city; would like two nicely-furnished rooms. If suited, will be permanent for the summer and pay a liberal price. Address H 26, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON, WITH GOOD CUSTOM AND IN GOOD location, for sale. JOS. VOGT, 41 East Chicago-av.

AT A BARGAIN—A WELL-PAYING BUSINESS for sale. Apply between 12 and 2 p. m. at 85 East Randolph-st., basement. Horse and buggy taken in part payment.

A LAGER-BEER AND BILLIARD-SALOON, WITH two billiard and one pool-table for sale cheap. Rent low. Call No. 50 and 52 West Madison-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH—THE BEST GROCERY STORE on the West Side for sale, stock and fixtures or fixtures alone, with lease; the best of reasons for selling. Inquire at 167 West Harrison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED drug business, in a city of 25,000 inhabitants in Illinois, well located, and doing a good business, must be sold immediately; satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is a good chance for an energetic man. Capital required, $3,500; terms, cash. Address H. H. DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE (BEST PAYING IN THE city) by a widow whose husband died. Inquire in store corner Lincoln and Webster-avs.

PATENT RIGHT—WANTED—THE SERVICES OF experienced patent right salesmen to dispose of a part interest in letters patent for one of the most valuable inventions of the age. Call soon at Rooms 11 and 13 Major Block.

RETAIL BOOK AND PICTURE STORE FOR SALE—Well established, and location first-class; no competition; stock choice, and well selected. Address BOOKS, 180 South Leavitt-st.

STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE FOR sale. Desiring to engage in manufacturing, I offer for sale my flourishing business in New Haven; best location in Connecticut. Established over 30 years. Trade averaged $50,000 per year for eight years. Easy terms. JESSE CUDWORTH, JR., & CO.

SHIP BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, TOOLS AND stock, for sale; well located; foot of West Harrison-st., at dry dock.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—AND HORSE AND wagon, with fixtures. Steam engine and washing-machine rented with building. Address K 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE INTEREST OF REtiring partner in a cash-paying grocery and liquor store. Small capital and good references required. Address M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT LAD TO LEARN DRUG business. Apply at 541 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ACQUAINTED with business and competent to manage the affairs of an absent proprietor. For a first-class man who can come well recommended, both as to integrity and ability, the highest salary will be paid. Address ESTATE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A COAL OFFICE. A young man of good character, prompt and reliable. Address A 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGESMITH; a good steady situation; must come well recommended and of good temperate habits. Apply to FRANK GERRARD, Lincoln, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCROLL SAWYER. Also a few more cabinet makers. Apply at 154 and 176 Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply at CRAGIN BROS. & CHANDLER'S, 141, 143, and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO CONTRACT FOR THE work of two 2-story frame stores and dwellings. Stock furnished. C. DELANO, 726 State-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS, CORNER WOOD AND VanBuren sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT TAILOR AND A pants tailor; good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Apply at 184 North Franklin-st., lower floor.

WANTED—8 OR 10 GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO GO to the country. Apply to DRAKE & WIGHT, Architects, Room 17, No. 145 Clark-st., from 10 to 2 to-day.

WANTED—STAIR-BUILDER AT THE EXCELsior Stair-Works, 236 Fulton-st. M. HEOYSMAN.

WANTED—ONE SILVER-LAYER AND WHITENer; also, frame and molding polishers, at No. 25 Ohio-st. Ask for WILSON.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE JOB COMPOSItors. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—A PORK BUTCHER WHO UNDERstands the Sheffield, Eng., style in all its branches. Address K 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT-MAKER AT 202 SOUTH Clark-st., by L. SADDLER.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM SHOEMAKER ON peg work and repairs at 133 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS, 50 QUARrymen, 30 for rolling-mill; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—75 TEAMS, IMMEDIATELY, FOR railroad work; $3.50 per day; feed cheap; all season's work. Railroad men for same company, $1.75 per day. Fifty laborers for Michigan; $20 per month and board. 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND SMART MEN, CITY and country; something new; steady paying job. W. H. REIFF, Manufacturer, Room 46 Ashland Block.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN; A good chance for a suitable person, at the new West Side photograph gallery, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD, SAW-MILL, AND FARM laborers. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—75 RAILROAD LABORERS; THE highest wages paid, and free fare; 15 farm hands, 2 carpenters, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A PORTER AT 212 EAST KINZIE-ST.; a German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A CITY CANVASSER, WITH EXperience, to sell men's furnishing goods to the retail trade. Apply at 239 and 241 East Madison-st., to THOMAS, LAZEAR & HAYDEN.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GEM CIGAR PIPE, magic blue, chromos, and all the best, fast-selling, money-making articles in America. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN EVERYWHERE, to take the money for our needles, chromos, friction mats, carpet-stretchers, knife sharpeners, glass-cutters, and a hundred other fast selling articles; $2,000 to $3,000 a year easily made. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON & BRO., 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GERMAN POSSESSING A THORough knowledge and experience in the liquor trade, who is known to the jobbers, grocers, and druggists in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to solicit orders in those States. The applicant to furnish references and to state for whom he has traveled. Address P.-O. Lock Box 59, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SMART AND GOOD address, having $300 cash to deposit with employer. Address BUILDER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A PENMAN AND smart, having $500 to loan employer. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN SEARCH OF BUSINESS TO call and see the easiest plan in America to make an honest living—$1 samples free. Men of genteel appearance and average tact can easily make $70 a week on small capital. No boys, common peddlers, nor street-talkers wanted. It will pay good men to investigate. Call or address RAY & CO., Chicago, 81 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN BOYS' clothing. Address, with references and experience, HELLER, BRO. & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WELL-RECOMMENDed cook, also a laundry girl; good wages. Call at 95 Washington-st., Room 8, from 10 to 12 a. m. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. References required. 40 Laflin-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1039 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house work; also a girl as nurse. Apply to northwest corner Franklin-st. and Lincoln-av.

WANTED—AT 503 WEST MONROE-ST. A MIDDLE-aged American woman to do general housework in a family of two grown people and two children; best wages paid and permanent situation if found to suit. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply at 367 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; references required. Inquire at 460 North Dearborn-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 15 YEARS of age at 46 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; good wages. 1241 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS AND GIRLS FOR GENeral housework, not afraid to work, will find good homes and the best of wages by applying to the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 308 Park-av. (new number).

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK (German or Swede) at 378 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 724 Fulton-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 567 MICHIGAN-av., first-class cook and second girl; references required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 459 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL, BRINGing first-class references, for general housework in private family at 377 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 1229 PRAIRIE-AV., A GIRL 12 OR 14 years to run errands and help about the house; wages small, but a good home guaranteed.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; also young girl to care for baby; no Irish wanted. 1101 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS MACHINE-RUNners and six first-class finishers and making buttonholes on coats; good wages paid. Inquire at 246 Orchard-st.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO CAN SEW well and finish dresses. 557 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD VESTMAKERS. CALL THIS morning, prepared to work. WALSH, 324 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD APPEARance to learn millinery; one who has had some experience preferred; wages moderate. Call at 727 Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN TAKE CARE OF child, and understands sewing. Call this present week at 495 Wabash-av. Best of references required.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH IN NEVADA HOtel laundry, Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERY FRIDAY, TWO YOUNG LADY newspaper-folders. BLAKELY & BROWN, 151 and 153 Fifth-av.

WANTED—SIX DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT 164 Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY CLERK IN DRY-GOODS AND boot and shoe store; one that speaks German. 163 West Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AN OLD RED COW. INQUIRE AT 215 Vine-st. J. WOODS.

FOUND—ON THE NORTH SIDE, MONDAY LAST, a young black mare. The owner can obtain the same by calling upon Dr. R. L. LEONARD, corner Market and Michigan-sts., between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., identifying the animal and paying expenses.

FOUND—A SORREL HORSE ABOUT 16 HANDS high, blind in the right eye, and two white hind feet. The owner can have the same by calling at 332 West Madison-st. and paying charges.

LOST—THE TAILOR THAT TOOK THE CLOTHing from Wabash-av.; if he will return them, I will pay $25 and no questions asked. WM. TAYLOR.

LOST—$100 REWARD—ON STATE-ST., NEAR Madison, or that vicinity, $500 in money. Finder will receive above reward by leaving it at LIPMAN'S, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

LOST—ON 2D INST.—A LARGE BROWN SETter dog; top of tail cut off; a liberal reward will be given for information at 537 West VanBuren-st., in meat market.

LOST—BETWEEN CHICAGO-AV. AND WESSON-st. and 934 Prairie-av.—A gold cuff-button, moss-agate setting, bearing the initials N. L. S. on back. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to J. A. OSTERLIND, 81 East Washington-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MAY 29TH, ON MADIson-st. car, near Ogden-av.—A dark portemonnaie containing a $25 bank-note, two or three car-tickets, and some change. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the National Bank of Commerce, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN PECK court and Thirty-second-st., a large, black, portemonnaie, containing notes and bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 434 South State-st., in paint shop.

STOLEN—SMALL BLACK MARE, HARNESS, AND square-box business-wagon, newly painted, reddish running gear; harness new, and mare knee-sprung, with white face and feet; stolen from front of Portland Block last Monday. Information leading to recovery left at Room 6 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts., will be rewarded by the [illegible] company.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY MAN OF twenty-five years' experience in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes, wholesale and retail, is open for an engagement. Address C C, No. 12 South Sangamon.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY OR ANY other business, by a man 20 years of age, well acquainted in the city and used to work, can take care of a team, writes and speaks English and German; best of references. Care of A. LIMBERG, Room 3, Exchange Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS SALESman with 15 years experience, and best of references, in a first-class dry goods house. Address A 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A WHOLEsale or retail house; can furnish the best of references; am not afraid of work. Address A 20, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A JOB PRINTING office, under instructions, by a young man who has had two years' experience in a country office. Address H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER NOT addicted to drinking; thoroughly understands repairing engines; can give good references if needed. Address Box 175, Soubliette, Lee County, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, take care of horses and harness. Apply at 48 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who has had six years' experience as such, and can show good references from former employers. Address L 74, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS OF age; can take care of horses and carriages and can milk. Please address K 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, in a position of trust, who is at the present time traveling for an Eastern house. Object, to be permanently located. Address J C B, for three days, Muskegon, Mich., or for thirty days at Elmira, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls. Please call for 2 days at 882 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY COOK IN restaurant. Address 89 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family where there is a second girl; the best of reference given if required. The West Side preferred. 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in restaurant, hotel, or boarding-house; 12 years' experience. Address D 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 19 Laflin-st. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD KITCHEN girl. Inquire at No. 10 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook or laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at second door north of Thirty-eighth-st., on Wallace-st. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work in a private family; South Side preferred. Please call at or address, for two days, 61 Kossuth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 33 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL THAT UNderstands general housework in a respectable private family. Please call at No. 6 South Peoria-st. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do second work in a private family; South Side preferred. Call on or address M, 1636 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS AND WOMEN TO fill all positions furnished at the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call at No. 25 Bowery-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING BY ONE who thoroughly understands it; no washing; good references as to character and ability; will work in the city, or go to Denver or California with a family; either will suit. No postal cards. S. KENNEY, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL for general housework. Call Friday at 152 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS cook or at housework, hotel, or restaurant, city or country. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL. Call at 89 Cottage Grove-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, GOVERNESS, or seamstress, by a respectable young lady. Best references given if required. Address M, Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD NORwegian girl to go in the country as nurse girl or second work. 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN (Danish) as wet nurse or housekeeper in a small family; has seven-months child with her. ANN CRVANIELSON, rear 161 North Desplaines-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of any nationality can be suited at once. MRS. BAKER, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING female help of any nation supplied to order. Apply at 438 Wabash-av. and 129 Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 224 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help. The best kind obtained of R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., corner of South Clark-st. Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES on West Side, worth $12,000, with small incumbrance, for one house of equal value; would pay some cash difference and give a bargain. Address, giving location, K 28, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM OF 114 acres in Kane County, Ill., 14 acres timber, for house and lot in city. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CHICAgo-av., renting for $1,200, price $10,000, equity, for good lands in this State or Iowa, well located. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—WE WISH TO exchange $160,000 worth of timber and coal lands in West Virginia for good improved or unimproved real estate in this city; will pay part in cash. This land is all covered with heavy whitewood and white oak timber, and underlaid with from one to five veins of coal, and containing in many places more than 20 feet in thickness. Two or three thousand acres on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The oak timber used by the Central Pacific Railroad of California is shipped from this immediate neighborhood, being carried by railroad to Richmond, and from thence by vessel around the Horn to San Francisco. Staves are also shipped in large quantities to various European markets at large profits. Great abundance of iron ore is also found there of a very superior quality. For further particulars, address
SPERRY, RITCHIE & CO., Tallmadge, O.,
Or inquire of WILLIAM M. DEE,
Corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

RARE CHANCE—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS REMOVing to Chicago offers his beautiful, furnished villa on the banks of the Hudson River, near New York, in exchange for property, real or personal, in Chicago. Call for three days at 113 and 115 Lake-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or address M D L, same place.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT A GOOD HORSE AND buggy, for which I will exchange a good lot, well located, on the South Side. P. MURPHY, 486 Archer-av.

TO EXCHANGE—8 LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights for piano, gold watch, or horse and buggy. MORRIS & SHAW, Room 5 M. E. Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—WILL GIVE FIRST-CLASS, UNincumbered property for equities of $10,000 to $30,000 in good inside property. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st.

TO LUMBER OR BRICK DEALERS—WANTED—To exchange—A new 2-story and basement brick house, with good title, good locality on West Side, either with or without incumbrance, for lumber, brick, or other building materials. Address with full name, G 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT FOR $100 TO $300 worth of clothing, made to order. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE—A GOOD sound horse, top-buggy, and harness. Address M 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY and basement brick residences for unincumbered lots in good neighborhood. POTWIN & CORBY, 147 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A REAL ESTATE PROPerty located about 60 miles from Chicago, cash value $15,000, for a stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, or other staple merchandise. Address B 72, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

I HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR LARGE AMOUNTS on first-class city property at 9 and 10 per cent. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st.

M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 150 DEARBORN-ST., Rooms 6 and 7, make loans on real estate in large sums, at 8 and 9 per cent; small sums at 10 per cent; good commercial paper wanted.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $2,000 and upwards, at current rates; amounts of $10,000 at 8 per cent. P. FINCH, with Mattocks & Mason, Room 1, No. 46 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT, IN sums of $1,000 and upwards, on improved property in and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 154 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES IN sums of $2,000 and upwards. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$200, $500, $2,000, $2,500, at 10 per cent; $3,000 at 9 per cent. KIMBALL & DRAKE, 25 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT, ON IMPROVED real estate in Cook County or Illinois farms within 100 miles. Few small sums at 10. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR ONE TO FIVE YEARS; first-class security given; no commissions paid. Address L 84, Tribune office.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS WITHout delay, in amounts as wanted, on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 125 LaSalle-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR VAcant property in city or Hyde Park, for 3 or 5 years. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED REAL estate in city at 9 per cent for three years. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE, 2½ per cent commission. J. H. KOFF, Room 14, 95 Clark-st.

$3,000—I HAVE $3,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM of years on good real estate security. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 12 Oriental Building.

$4,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON CHICAGO property for three or five years, at 9 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 24 Tribune Building.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED SOUTH Side property; also larger sums, at 8, 9, and 10 per cent. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 84 Washington-st., Room 3.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$12.00	Weekly, 1 year	$ 1.65
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Five copies	7.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet	3.00	Ten copies	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of John Thompson. "On Hand."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety Entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Haverly's Minstrels.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of N. D. Roberts' Pantomime-Troupe. "Jack and Jill."

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Lecture by Anna Dickinson. Subject, "The Political Situation."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Stated Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the 1st Degree. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30, for business and work on the P. and M. E. degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES J. TROWBRIDGE, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NO NATURAL COMPLEXION CAN SURPASS IN dazzling beauty that imparted by Laird's Bloom of Youth. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, June 4, 1875.

A well-organized expedition of grasshoppers is reported as having set aside the injunction of the military and invaded the precincts of the Black Hills, where they have extended the hospitalities of the region to themselves and are eating all they sit down before, from the young spear of blue grass to the "green-robed senator of mighty woods."

A London morning paper has the following advertisement: "Mr. PETER TATE has left his home. His wife and children would be thankful to any one who can give information of his whereabouts. He is subject to fits, and resembles the German Emperor." At last accounts, the diplomatic correspondence between Lord DERBY and BISMARCK had not commenced, but the English Ministry was anxiously awaiting advices from Berlin.

The speculating animals of the Wall street menagerie, ursine and bovine, were yesterday in a most nervous and unamiable condition. A report that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, supposably the staunchest concern in America, had attempted unsuccessfully to put a half-million of its paper on the market, is said to have terrified the most apathetic of the beasts, and to have filled their bones with the rheumatic premonitions of a great financial storm.

A big haul has been made in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the detectives are at their wits' ends to ferret out the thieves. It was a package containing $47,500 in greenbacks, and it was spirited away in open day, before the eyes of a hundred people, and yet nobody knows anything about it. Gen. SPINNER, the retiring Treasurer, who leaves the office July 1, will have to stand the loss if the money is not recovered, or if Congress does not afford relief to his bondsmen.

Our neighbors at Milwaukee yesterday enjoyed a genuine ecclesiastical sensation, which, from all accounts, was gotten up in the highest style of the art, and was duly appreciated by the fortunate city. The invesitture of Bishop HENNI with the full dignities of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and the conferring of the pallium by the Pope's special envoy, was celebrated with impressive ceremonies and solemnities, and was an event of uncommon interest to the Catholics of the Northwest.

We pointed out, some time ago, that if the Pope wished to revenge himself on free Italy, the most effective way of doing so would be to draw out the $3,000,000 nominally lying to his credit in the Italian Treasury, but really long since spent by the bankrupt Kingdom. It seems that Italy has become scared at the prospect. The eyes of the Italian Parliament have opened to this danger. A law has now been passed which covers the $3,000,000 into the Treasury, unless PIO NONO sends around for it within a year. It remains to be seen whether Papal inflexibility is proof against a tempting donation of several million dollars. The tax-payers of Italy will doubtless breathe freer when the twelvemonth is safely past and the Pope has made no sign.

There is an immediate prospect that silver will once more come into general circulation, gradually taking the place of the fractional currency, in accordance with the Finance bill passed by the last Congress. Silver has depreciated in Europe 55 pence to the pound, and the premium is therefore reduced to a point which will render feasible its substitution for paper change. The law provides for the retirement of fractional currency and the issue of silver whenever the latter shall have approached within 10 per cent of the value of greenbacks, but so long as silver was at this premium or a higher one, there was no inducement for holders to make the exchange. As soon, however, as the coin falls to 6 or 8 per cent premium, its inconvenient weight and bulk in handling, together with the expense of shipment, makes it an object for holders of large quantities to exchange it for paper money at par.

The Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Mess pork was active and 40c per brl lower, closing at $18.95@19.00 cash, and $19.15 for July. Lard was moderately active and about 65c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $13.70 cash, and $13.72½ for July. Meats were quiet and tame at 8c for shoulders, 11½c for short ribs, and 11¾c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, at $1.16 per gallon. Lake freights were dull and steady, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet. Wheat was active, and advanced 1c, but closed weak at 92¾c cash, and 94¾c for July. Corn was active, and advanced 1@2c, but closed easier at 65½c cash, and 68¾c for July. Oats were in fair demand, and advanced 1½c, closing easier at 58½c cash, and 56c for July. Rye was dull at 98c. Barley was quiet and unchanged, at $1.15 cash, and 96c bid for September. Hogs were quiet and easy, with sales chiefly at $6.85@7.10. Cattle were in active demand, and sold a shade higher. Sales were at $3.00@6.75. The sheep trade was dull at nominally lower prices.

It is now believed that the negotiations with the Sioux Chiefs will come to nothing, as the time wasted by the Chiefs in the effort to secure a better bargain has rendered it practically impossible for them to return to their country and secure the assent of their people before the expiration of the term specified in the law on that subject. In higgling for more money, they have probably lost the whole amount, as it is in the power of the Government to withdraw the right to hunt as soon as it is adjudged that the number of buffalo no longer justifies the chase. The impudence and bad behavior of the Chiefs while in Washington have created a general disgust, and it is quite improbable that the next Congress will adopt any measure looking to further negotiations for the abandonment of the hunting-grounds in questions. If the next stage in the proceedings should be a peremptory order for the Indians to vacate, they will get no sympathy.

For some time past public attention has been directed toward the Pennsylvania mining troubles, which seemed to have quieted for a time, but which began again yesterday with increased violence. Now, however, Chicago is for the first time in several years the scene of a demonstration of a somewhat similar character. The Coal-Heavers' Union, composed of laborers who unload the cargoes of coal brought by the lake to the dealers of this city, yesterday appeared at the docks in force, and drove away the non-union men who had chosen rather to work for reasonable wages than to remain idle. In several cases violence was used, and the entire demonstration was of a lawless, shameful character. The attack upon the yards was so sudden and unexpected that the men at work were driven off before the assistance of the police could be summoned, but the same state of things will not prevail to-day, when the malcontents threaten a resumption of their aggressive movements. If necessary, the entire police force of the city, armed with revolvers and muskets, and reinforced by a few companies of the First Regiment, should be called into service to arrest the law-breakers and protect from intimidation or interference non-union men at the coal-yards. The demonstration yesterday was an outrage upon justice, law, and decency, and should be punished with severity, and a repetition prevented at all hazards.

THE PRESIDENT'S THIRD-TERM LETTER.

The Pesident's letter defining his position on the Third-Term question has elicited the most varied comments. A few journals, taking a rational view of the letter, have given to it the interpretation intended by the President himself. The Democratic press, with a howl of rage at the loss of their third-term capital, insist that the President is nevertheless a candidate. The "Independent" press, which means "anything to beat GRANT," and that portion of the Republican press which have special candidates of their own localities for the Republican nomination, having special interests in view rather than the general success of the party or the welfare of the country, are scared by imaginary dangers to their personal ends. The Cincinnati *Commercial* represents one class, and the Indianapolis *Journal* the other. They denounce the letter as insincere, as having a double meaning, and declare that, instead of being a disavowal of a candidacy for the third term, it is an adroit and skillful bid and claim for the nomination. The letter is analyzed, sentence by sentence; and, taking counsel of their fears, they sound the alarm that the President is really a candidate.

All this is very foolish, besides being very unjust. All the papers of this class insist that ninety-nine out of every one hundred in the Republican party of the North are opposed to Gen. GRANT's nomination for a third term. Accepting this as true, what possible danger can there be that he can be nominated by that party? Republicans, such as generally constitute nominating conventions, are unfortunately too apt to give more weight to availability than is always proper; certainly, they have no such friendship for President GRANT, Senator MORTON, Vice-President WILSON, Senator LOGAN, Speaker BLAINE, or any other candidate for the nomination, as to induce them to nominate any one of these, to whom ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans are opposed. That is not the policy of nominating conventions; and if the opposition to President GRANT and the horror of third terms be so general and universal as these papers claim, then what possible danger can there be that the Convention will even consider the question of nominating him? Are these newspapers so childish as to be afraid of what they claim to know is nothing but an empty shadow?

The fact is, however, that no letter which the President could write would satisfy these papers. He could put his disclaimer of candidacy in no form of words that would be accepted as sufficient by men who hate him personally or politically on the one hand, and who have each a candidate of their own selection on the other. Thus some petty interest in nearly every State, from Maine to Indiana, from Illinois to Massachusetts, has its own candidate for the Republican nomination, and nothing less than a letter from the President advising that the nomination be given to the "eminent statesman from ——," will satisfy any of this kind of people. The Indianapolis *Journal* ventures so far as to give the outlines of the letter which, in the estimation of that paper, the President ought to have written. It says:

> How easy it would have been for him to have written a few words recognizing the binding force of our political traditions on this subject, expressing regret for the manifest injury which the third-term discussion had done the Republican party, and announcing, in conclusion, that under no consideration could he, or would he, accept a renomination, or allow his name to go before the National Convention.

In the first place, there are no "binding traditions" on the subject. This is a Government of written law, and not one of tradition. But there is no tradition. No person was ever a candidate for a third term, and no one was ever asked to be a candidate. Gen. WASHINGTON did not decline a re-election offered him; he simply took the occasion of a retirement from public life to bid the people whom he had so long served an affectionate farewell.

President GRANT could not well express regret that the Republican party had sustained injury from the discussion of the third-term business, because of all other men in the country he alone had most rigidly abstained from any part in that discussion. He had not inspired, provoked, or participated in the discussion of that subject, and was not responsible for it; any suggestions by him that the Republican party had been injured by talking about third terms might with much force be construed as a reflection upon the intelligence and prudence of those who find fault with his present letter, and have all along furnished the Democracy with arguments to show that there was danger of Cæsarism.

The President has in point blank-terms declared, in his recent letter, that he has no purpose to present his name to the Republican Convention, nor has he, nor will he, by act or word, ask or seek the nomination; he has added further, that he would not accept another nomination unless, in the extremely improbable event, that an imperative duty to the country should require him.

It is objected that he should not have added the last clause, intimating even a remote contingency. Save to a more than ordinarily suspicious and jealous mind, there is nothing in the proviso that suggests an actual candidacy. The President could not have said less. He could not have written, "Nor will I accept the nomination of that Convention if tendered, nor will I accept the Presidency if elected," without an assumption of arrogance and self-superiority, and contempt for the country wholly unworthy of a gentleman, and flagrantly disrespectful when committed by the President of the United States. Yet, because the President has not been guilty of this rudeness, has not in advance insultingly declared that no consideration, even of duty to the country, could induce him to accept that which has not been offered him, these papers affect a belief that his assurance that he is not, has not been, and will not be, a candidate is lacking in sincerity, and contains a covert expression to his friends of a willingness to accept the nomination and be a candidate.

We submit to these people, who are evidently frightened at a ghost of their own manufacture, that they are acting very unwisely. Let them take the President at his word; let them accept his letter as an honest and sincere declaration that he is not and will not be a candidate; and they will find that the country, without any diminution of regard and respect for the President personally or officially, will give its attention to the business of trying to find a successor who will prove to be as sacrificing, as patriotic, and as satisfactory as he has been during his two terms.

TEMPERANCE FANATICISM.

The National Temperance Convention, at present in session in this city, has virtually closed its proceedings by the adoption of a platform of resolutions. In looking over the details of its sessions, it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that many of its members were narrow-minded and short-sighted bigots, and that they have accomplished nothing which is at all practical in its nature, or which commends itself as a measure of reform. After all their talking and resolving, they find no remedy for intemperance except in politics. The political campaign and coercive legislation are the weapons with which they propose to keep people from drinking, as if these weapons had not been used for the last half-century without any results. The whole sentiment of the Convention is crystallized in the political idea. No attempt is to be made to regulate intemperance or to punish the intemperate. Politics, with its machinery of legislation, the courts, and the constabulary, is to do the work. Men's appetites are to be legislated out of existence by a statute. You shall not drink is to be the fiat with which intemperance is to be checked. A shallower, cruder, or more fanatical notion never before seized upon men and women presumed to have common sense.

There are ways of dealing with evils which never seem to have occurred to these people, or, if they did, were thrust aside as unworthy of regard. The Church is a mighty engine of effectiveness in its warfare with evil, but it accomplishes its results outside of the domain of politics, of statecraft, and of compulsion. It works through the agencies of combined efforts of congregations, of missionary societies, of young men's associations, of personal appeal from the pulpit, and of moral exhortation, and it works with a power and directness which have never yet been excelled. The force of moral appeal and exhortation, however, is scouted by these temperance fanatics. They do not even appeal to the Church to aid them. This they cannot do, for in this country Church and State are distinct, and moral appeal and Christian influence have no sympathy with compulsory legislation and processes of courts. They do not even call upon the courts to punish intemperance, although the laws are effective in the punishment of all other crimes and of crimes growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors. They have no other idea of politics than as an absolutely coercive measure for the control of the appetite. With this legislation they propose to say to a man he shall not drink; to tell the doctors they shall not use alcohol in their medicines or in the sick-room; to say to the patient he shall not have alcoholic medicines, even though he dies for the want of them,—which is like the philosophy of the advanced thinker who thought it better to let a man starve than to give him bread and make him a pauper; to notify the Church it shall not use wine at the communion-table; to dictate to the Almighty in reference to His sacramental ordinance; to tell the saloon-keeper he shall not sell.

In all this farrago of coercive nonsense, there is not one practical measure suggested. No discrimination is made between the temperate and intemperate use of liquors. Where one man uses liquor to excess and gets drunk, ten men use it in moderation and keep sober; but the political machinery which these temperance fanatics would employ is meant to apply to all alike,—to the man who can control his appetite and use wine as the apostles and the patriarchs used it, and to the man who is a beast. In other words, a handful of so-called temperance reformers propose to place the whole community under the ban, and to say to every man, without reference to his opinions or his habit of life, you shall not drink. No effort is made to kill the drinking of whisky and other poisons by legislation in favor of beer and light wines, which are not harmful, as has been repeatedly shown. Beer and light wines are placed in the same category with rum and whisky, although they are the most powerful elements of temperance reform, and in countries where they are exclusively used drunkenness is unknown. Another instance of the absurdity and inconsistency of these fanatics is the fact that all their legislation and political machinery which they propose to employ is aimed at the seller and manufacturer of liquor, and not the drinker. Why should the seller be coerced? Why should he be told he shall not sell? He would not sell if there were no drinkers, and so long as there are drinkers he will sell. He is only supplying a demand, and a very imperative one. If these temperance people want to shut up the shops, they must first shut up the drinkers, without whom the saloon-keeper cannot do business. They are trying to fell the tree by cutting off the top branches instead of striking at the roots.

In all this ambitious but crude programme no method is shown by which they can enforce it with all their political machinery. They have deliberately neglected every practical plan for reducing the evils of intemperance, and every method which has heretofore met with success, and, with that blindness and bigotry which always characterizes one-idea people, demand that the law shall stop a man from drinking. When the law can stop a man from eating, it will stop him from drinking. When men can be legislated into church-membership and the practice of the Christian doctrines, they can be legislated into the temperance-church-membership and the practice of prohibition doctrines, and not before. It is too late in the world's progress to say to any one, You shall not drink; to say to the patient, You may die, but you shall not have alcohol; to say to the Christian world that The most solemn of all the sacraments, instituted by a Divine command, is making drunkards. All this is but the rant of bigotry; the crude and incoherent raving of impracticables which can never answer any useful purpose. If the temperance people have nothing more sensible and practicable to offer, it is time for them to purchase their return tickets. They are doing nothing for temperance.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The platform adopted by the Ohio Convention is a model one in many respects, and, with the exception of one or two passages susceptible of different constructions, will be heartily indorsed by the mass of the American people. In addition to the reaffirmation of National Sovereignty and the other general principles underlying the organization of the Republican party, expression is given to a few vital and, to some extent, new issues which sound the key-note of the next Presidential campaign. For most of these the Ohio resolutions point the direction which the National Republican Convention ought and probably will take.

The financial policy of the Republican party is now fixed very definitely. The Ohio resolution expresses it as the "equalization of the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar." That is a practical expression for specie resumption. The purchasing capacity of the paper dollar will be exactly equal to that of the coin dollar whenever the greenback may be converted into gold in reasonable amounts and at convenient places. The purchasing power of gold is not likely to be materially affected by the product or demand of that commodity, and relatively as to greenbacks it will not be changed at all; every effort, therefore, to equalize the purchasing capacity of the two must be in the direction of appreciating the value of the greenback. The first step to this end, though not altogether satisfactory, was taken by Congress last winter. The Ohio Convention recommends a steady advance in this direction, and it is the true policy of the Republican party.

"We are in favor of tariff for revenue," says the Ohio platform, "with incidental protection to American industry." This is almost the opposite of the Pennsylvania declaration a few days ago, and it ought to be the model of the National Convention. We have no special objection to the supplemental phrase of "incidental protection" except that it is surplusage. There are only three or four articles which will yield any great amount of revenue that can be taxed without affording "incidental protection to American industry." Tea, coffee, and spices almost complete the list. No imported article of a kind produced by home manufacture can be taxed without benefiting to some extent the home producer or home manufacturer. Revenue reformers advocate a reasonable duty on sugar, because the bulk of the tax finds its way into the Public Treasury; yet the sugar-growers and manufacturers are incidentally benefited thereby. Revenue reformers do not object to any incidental protection that may be afforded by a tariff constructed with the purpose of acquiring the greatest amount of revenue with the least oppressive tax; the objection is to a tariff for protection with incidental revenue, which is the Pennsylvania notion.

The declaration of the Ohio Republicans on the public-school question has more than a local significance. Ohio is not the only State in which an effort to divide the school fund, or release the Catholics from taxation for school purposes, is to be apprehended. This effort has taken a definite shape in New York also, and is very distinctly outlined in several other States. The plain and outspoken resolution on this subject unquestionably expresses the united sentiment of the Republican party, and will moreover attract very many persons who have not hitherto acted with the Republican party if the issue shall ever be fairly sprung upon the country. Any division of the public-school funds among different religious sects, or a release of any particular denomination from taxation for school purposes, will be the death-blow to the public-school system of this country, and will strike away one of the main supports of the Republic.

Such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies is also a demand of the Ohio Republicans that will command an active sympathy throughout the country. The sufferings of the American people by reason of the long-extended and exclusive privileges for the use of inventions that have passed into the hands of speculators have been greater, as a matter of fact, than from all the abuses of railroad monopoly, though perhaps not so readily recognizable. These sufferings extend to the laboring people and the poor people, grinding them with unmerciful and unremitting severity. This abuse is one that the National Legislature has under direct control, so far as the future is concerned, and it will not be able to shirk the responsibility.

There is but one resolution in the Ohio platform that is susceptible of an unfavorable construction. It reads:

> 7. A grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the adjustment of pay and bounties.

This is not so broad an expression as was used by the Pennsylvanians, and may not mean anything more than a just and fair distribution of such a recognition for services rendered in the War as a grateful people ought to give. But if it is intended to indorse the "equalization of bounties" as construed by the United States Senate in the bill which came so near becoming a law last winter, then the resolution is altogether unworthy of countenance. That bill, under the fictitious title of "equalization of bounties," donated vast sums of money to classes of people who have no claim whatever on the "liberality and generosity" of the nation. The manumitted slaves were the recipients of the grandest bounty conceivable when freedom was given them at great cost to the country; the wagoners, teamsters, musicians, etc., got the pay under their contracts; the seamen engaged on board transports incurred no greater dangers than the sailors of to-day; the home-guards had their fun, uniforms, and titles; and so with all the non-combatant attaches of the army whom Congress proposed to endow equally with those who spilled their blood in the front ranks. There is no equalization or adjustment in all this; and, if votes can only be got by making room for a horde of claim-agents at the National Treasury, we may better dispense with them.

With this exception, the Ohio platform is all that could be desired. The indorsement of the recent reform movements of the Administration, and the recommendation to observe the traditional limitation of the President to two terms, complete an intelligent and forcible series of resolutions; and the numerous attendance, unanimity, and enthusiasm of the Convention give a good warrant of a Republican triumph in Ohio.

KANSAS AS A DREADFUL WARNING.

The Constitutional Convention now in session in Missouri has been solemnly warned by a member of the Kansas Convention of 1859 not to imitate the mistakes of Kansas. The warning should be heeded, for the fundamental law of the latter State is a tissue of glaring absurdities, which are now delaying the development of the Commonwealth, checking immigration, and producing a deep distrust in the soundness of State, county, and municipal indebtedness.

Two great evils lurk in the Constitution. The first is the absence of any legal limit to the issue of bonds. The result of this has been the most reckless development of the "bond system" ever known, unless one or two Southern cases are admitted to be as bad. They could not be worse. Bonds are issued for everything. If a mile of road or 20 feet of bridge are to be constructed, bonds are spouted to defray the cost. They sell below par and bear heavy interest and afford admirable opportunities for stealing; and they thus make the improvement cost from two to ten times its worth. Towns vie with each other in donating 10 per cent bonds to impecunious manufacturing corporations, in order to induce them to build their mortgaged shops in the most heavily mortgaged town. This pernicious practice has fortunately been checked, of late, by judicial decisions,—still, the harm has already been done. The people are probably bonded beyond their power to pay. They have spouted bonds to defray about every expense except that of official salaries, and no small number of officials have revenged themselves for the exception by eking out their salaries by stealing bonds. It is only a few months since a ring of six or seven speculators organized three new counties out of a Kansas wilderness, inhabited only by buffaloes, prairie-dogs, and Indians, issued some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bonds in the names of the counties, sold them to a credulous multitude, none of whom, it is fair to presume, had ever invested in Kansas securities before, and decamped with the proceeds.

The result of this unlimited issue of bonds has been unlimited taxation, which is permitted by the wretched Constitution. This is error No. 2. The privilege thus conferred has been mercilessly abused. This Kansas JEREMIAH writes: "Taxation has ruined the value of our real estate, and no sane man will now invest in this kind of property." A multitude of exemptions give loopholes through which the cronies of the tax-layers and the tax-gatherers escape, but the unfortunate non-residents who have been foolish enough to buy Kansas land are savagely taxed to make up the difference.

These warnings should be heeded by the Missouri Constitution-makers. Kansas would do well to heed them, too, but probably does not dare to call a Convention to revise its fundamental law. Too much stealing would result. But this experience of the evils of unlimited taxation and, in fact, of direct taxation should bear fruit in some reform. The Kansas man whom we have already quoted ends his letter by saying that the present Constitution is "an instrument to repel capital, strike down values, complicate titles, paralyze individual energy, and drive the energetic from the State."

A PROBLEM IN WHISKY.

The cost of production of highwines in Chicago, at the present price of rejected corn, including tax, package, etc., etc., is not less than $1.16 per gallon, and it is claimed even that it cannot be made for less than $1.17. The cost of production and placing the same on the market at Cincinnati is, owing to a difference in the price of grain, fully $1.20. Bearing these figures in mind, let them be compared with the sales at various places on Wednesday last:

Chicago, bids at	$1.15
Cincinnati, scarce, firm, and sales at	1.13
Peoria, sales at	1.15
New York, sales at	1.18
Philadelphia, sales at	1.20
Baltimore, dull and nominal at	1.19
St. Louis, dull at	1.17

In Chicago there were really no sales. In Cincinnati the sales were made at least 7 cents per gallon less than the cost of production. Peoria sold at 1 to 2 cents less than it costs to produce in Chicago; while New York sold several cents less than the cost of producing here or at Cincinnati, and the freight. The problem is, How can whisky be sold at these prices, unless there is a margin somewhere? How many times can stamps be used in Cincinnati?

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

While the National Temperance Convention is sitting in this city doing nothing for temperance, it is cheering to know that a convention will be held in Cincinnati next week which can do a great deal for temperance. It will be a convention of the brewers of the United States, convened to discuss their interests and regulate the details of their business, which has grown to be one of the most important in the United States. There are two questions which ought to come before this Convention, which are in the immediate interests of temperance. Their proper and practical solution will do more for temperance than a century of such deliberations as we have been witnessing in this city during the present week, and, if the brewers address themselves to the work energetically and conscientiously, they will commend themselves and their products to all people who are not fanatics. The first of these questions is pure beer. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says in reference to it:

> The marked deterioration in the quality of the Cincinnati beer, and its excessively stupefying effect, which cannot be accounted for by the quantity of alcohol and hops, testify to the use of other substitutes. Is not this a subject for the Brewers' Congress to act upon? If not, what is it for? Is a brewer who cheats the public and saps its health by substituting noxious ingredients in his brewing a member in good standing of a brewers' congress? If so, a brewers' congress is a thing to protect knavery. The same question, having been challenged by the brewers themselves, cannot be ignored by a brewers' congress, and, to judge by the excessive stupefying effect of beer, this is the least noxious of the substitutes in common use.

The production of pure beer is a question of the utmost importance. The purer the beer, the more generally will people drink it, and the more generally people drink it the less whisky will be consumed, and the more will temperance prevail. In connection with this question comes the second,—to make beer cheaper. There is no more direct and practical agency in the spread of temperance than the production of a pure and at the same time cheap article of beer, and, if the temperance people are sincere in their intentions, they can materially advance the practical benefit of this agency by legislating up the price of licenses for the sale of whisky and other similar poisons, and retaining the present license rates of beer, or even reducing them still lower. The brewers cannot do better than to give their attention to these questions; and, if they will give us purer and cheaper beer, the temperance people cannot do better than to encourage them by protecting beer by legislation, which is the only use for legislation that we can see in connection with temperance.

A new use for patriots has been discovered in France. A factory has been erected at Metz for the manufacture of animal charcoal, which is to be supplied with bones from the battle-fields over there, the product to be used in refining sugar. And is this to be the result of patriotism,—to have your remains utilized for sweetening coffee, sprinkled on strawberries, or battered up into pound-cake? Are the illustrious bones of those who fought, bled, and died to find their first resurrection in a charcoal manufactory, and the national cemeteries to be invaded by ruthless sugar-boilers? If this is to be the reward of devotion to country, then let us hereafter take our sugar brown.

The frightful atrocities recently committed in the East and West, and the subject of capital punishment and imprisonment, have had the effect of directing public attention to the number of pardons to criminals issued by Gov. BEVERIDGE. The Joliet *Republican* has investigated the matter pretty thoroughly, and publishes a table which is interesting just now. It appears from a study of the statistics here given that from Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1870, there were but 67 pardons issued; from Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1872, 58; from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873, 56; from Dec. 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874, 89; and from Jan. 1, to May 22, 1875, 65. Since December, 1874, five persons sentenced to imprisonment for life for capital crimes have been pardoned, as follows:

DANIEL O'BRIEN, sentenced in 1867.
PHILIP MARTIN, sentenced in 1861.
PHILIP GRASS, sentenced in 1870.
JAMES B. HAMILTON, sentenced in 1868.
JOSEPH G. SHELTON, sentenced in 1858.
JAMES M. GAY, sentenced in 1867.
MICHAEL MURPHY, sentenced in 1868.

Here are seven men consigned by juries to imprisonment for life. The longest term served by any one of them was fourteen years. Others were released after eight, seven, and even four years' imprisonment. The provocation for the pardon of some of these convicts seems to be nothing more than an application by some politician. O'BRIEN is noted as pardoned "on application of the Hon. H. SNAPP." MURPHY is released "on application of the Hon. JOHN B. HAWLEY." Gov. BEVERIDGE has been clement in proportion to less distinguished felons. Since Dec. 1, 1874, he has pardoned out twenty-eight persons sentenced to terms of from one to six years in 1874. One, W. MCNIERNEY, sentenced for twenty-four years in 1872; W. HELGEDICK, sentenced for fourteen years in 1871; FREDERICK HILL (on application of the Hon. H. SNAPP), sentenced in 1860 for twenty years; and half a dozen who were sentenced for a year or more in 1875. In addition to those already pardoned, it is stated by the Governor's Secretary that there are applications on file for the pardon of 500 more convicts. The large increase in pardons is attributed to the influence of members of the Legislature who have been on the spot during the winter, and have gained the Executive ear to some purpose. Be this as it may, if popularity is the Governor's object, it is time he learned that pardoning murderers is not a device likely to meet with popular approval. The insecurity of our prisons is one of the most powerful sources of encouragement to the criminal classes, and adds another and weighty argument to many in favor of capital punishment. The severity of a sentence is of little value as compared with the certainty of its execution. To liberate sixty-five prisoners in six months—seven of them murderers whose existence, for the good of society, should have ended with their conviction—is to rob society of what little protection the law gives it against its own destructive elements.

The Dubuque *Herald*, in a recent issue, saw fit to attack Capt. JAMES E. WHITE, Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Railroad Mail Service, in a manner peculiar to itself. It charged him with being "notoriously corrupt and manifestly incompetent," and held that the postal examinations under his supervision were expensive and useless. Those who do not know Capt. WHITE, and have not investigated the work in his charge, may not at once realize the untruthfulness of the accusation. Capt. WHITE is a modest, unassuming gentleman, and was appointed to his present position after a long term of service in which he displayed qualities which eminently fit him for it. General Superintendent BANGS indorses him as one of the most efficient and valuable officers in the employ of the Government. As regards his efficiency, the following item tells its own story: In September, 1872, the report for the Division showed an average of one error in 700 letters. In April, 1875, there was an average of one error in 1,700, which certainly does not look like incompetency. Capt. WHITE has not the handling of any public money, nor does he possess the power of appointing any subordinate agent.

The man who comes nearest to being a public benefactor is our enterprising fellow-citizen, C. F. PERIOLAT. We all know the zeal and devotion he has shown in supplying the charitable institutions of Chicago and Cook County with all they need,—dry goods, leather goods, and provisions of every kind. At the last letting there was hardly a competing bid. But Mr. PERIOLAT is not content with feeding and clothing the poor and unfortunate of Chicago. We understand that he recently went down to St. Louis, and finding the public institutions sadly neglected, entered into a contract to supply them with tea, sirups, and other groceries. We congratulate St. Louis that Mr. PERIOLAT has extended his fostering care to that city.

A correspondent sends us extracts from a Toronto paper advocating the erection of bathing-boxes for ladies. The writer thinks the advocacy applies to Chicago. He urges that, with a wide, sandy beach, well adapted to bathing purposes at the foot of the lake, Chicago could serve the masses in the same way as Toronto could its inhabitants. "There is no reason," writes he, "why an attractive bathing place might not be founded, for two or more miles in extent, in that neighborhood. Tents could be made available for a week or two's sojourn at a time; eventually permanent quarters would be erected on the higher ground that overlooks the lake." While fully recognizing the necessity for some means of rendering lake-bathing a popular privilege instead of a costly luxury, we do not see that our Toronto correspondent meets the case. Bathing places, to be popular, must be within easy reach, and consequently within the city limits. Beyond these they are inaccessible to the great majority of people, and therefore useless.

PERSONAL.

Tietjens is to make her bow in New York Oct. 4.

Gen. William T. Sherman is at the Grand Pacific.

Carl Schurz did not stop in England, but kept right on.

Gen. Hooker threatens to open on Sherman shortly.

Prof. Whitney, of Yale, is being lionized in London.

Bishop Ames, of New York, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

Neilson has been presented by the Prince of Wales with some royal gems.

A. H. Barney, President of the United States Express Company, is at the Grand Pacific.

It was the cullud gentleman in charge of the Pullman car who robbed Ristori of her jewels.

San Francisco is said to have some pretty tall swearing because it has a dam 2,000 feet high.

Great Britain seems to be colonizing Africa rapidly. Froude is the last missionary thither.

Such is fame! To be a lady lawyer in Chicago, and be called Miss Heath in a Boston newspaper.

Gen. Butler's granite mansion in Washington is nearly finished. It will be, like its owner, a hard case, with a hard face.

The hair-restorative men will hold a jubilee to rejoice over the death of their long-time reproach—Barnum's hairless man.

The Waterford, Ireland, guardians now incarcerate tramps in the Insane Asylum, and pauperism is becoming unfashionable.

Rossi, Salvini's rival, is to appear in London this month. He plays *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Coriolanus*, *Macbeth*, *Romeo*, and *Shylock*.

The commercial term "put" is not new. It originated at the time of the South Sea Bubble, and had the authority of Law—John Law.

A. T. Stewart attributes his success to giving men the value of their money. Time, labor, and women are vastly different considerations.

The philosopher of the Boston *Post* marks this difference between the sexes: Men get mellow in their cups; women get tight in their corsets.

The boys who groan under the weight of a big string of fish these times should remember that it does not take many perches to make an acher.

Prof. Muir, State Geologist of California, was badly frozen on April 29. He ascended Mount Shasta with a friend, and found the cold unpleasant.

The toasting of Boss Shepherd at a citizens' banquet in Washington was the signal for loud and persistent hissing. The affair has made a sensation, as is natural.

Even Springfield recognizes in the Fire Fiend a friend indeed. He has removed an acre or two of wooden buildings, and saved the Health Department no end of trouble.

Anna Culver, a lady missionary from Philadelphia, returned from Fiji in disgust, because her mixed Sunday-school class insisted that earrings and a necklace were full dress.

It cannot be true that Porter is to receive $10,000 for his puerile abuse of Tilton, his misquotations of Scripture, and his blasphemy. If it is, Evarts should have either a million or nothing.

The prima donna in Italian opera of a Mexican company is 16 years of age. She is the Senorita Gabriel Unda y Moron; her sister Carmen (appropriately named) is 8 years old, and is also a prima donna in opera bouffe.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Col. F. D. Grant, and Gen. Babcock left Washington yesterday morning for Long Branch to spend the summer. L. P. Luckey, private secretary to the President, remains in charge of the Executive Mansion.

David Blakeley, of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, is in the city. David is balmy. He has joined a combination now which pays an occasional dividend!—*Post and Mail*. The grim humor of this item is only visible to those who remember what paper Mr. Blakeley was connected with in town.

One Martin Vivian cut down one of the "big trees" in the King's River Grove, for the Centennial, informed against himself, and was fined $50 for Vandalism. Then he applied for half the fine, which is given by law to the informer. His petition was rejected. That man should be kept in Philadelphia, and secured for the Centennial as the finest specimen of mercenary cheek outside of Des Moines.

A masked burglar, revolver in hand, demanded of a Trinity College (Hartford) student "his money or his life," and when he recovered consciousness both his "peepers" were closed, the bridge of his "bugle" as completely carried away as though a spring freshet had been after it, and a general feeling of coolness reminded him that he was lying in a gutter beneath a serene and starlit sky, and had been there for some time. He has reformed.

Mrs. Eva Angell, wife of the Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and daughter of A. C. Badger, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in childbirth. Her rare beauty and social accomplishments had made her an admitted leader in the sphere in which she moved, but the regret felt by her associates there will be but slight as compared with the pain which will be borne by her relatives and the many intimate friends who knew the loveliness of her character as well as the beauty of her face. She will be buried Sunday afternoon.

His many friends, journalistic and otherwise, will sincerely regret to learn that Mr. G. Percy English, whom for seven or eight years they have familiarly known as "Johnny" English, has severed his connection with THE TRIBUNE, preparatory to leaving Chicago to make his home in Philadelphia. Professionally, Mr. English is known as one of the most rapid and accurate phonographers in the United States, with a keen instinct for news and unusual sagacity in ferreting out a difficult piece of work. His long connection with THE TRIBUNE has been mutually pleasant. More faithful and efficient service than he has rendered, it would be difficult to imagine. In his personal relations in this office and among the thousands with whom his business brought him in contact he has established many warm friendships which will be enduring. He is one of the most popular reporters in the city, and enjoys the confidence of everybody, from the "crooked men" he has interviewed behind the bars in the County Jail to the most influential of statesmen and the most dignified of clergymen. It is not everybody who can boast of the good will of the extreme classes of society, but Mr. English has that honor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Hiram Sibley, Rochester; T. H. Phillips, Dayton; M. H. Morgan, Monroe; Alfred Simpson, Manchester; Fred. Simpson, England; George B. Root, Kansas; H. T. Atkinson, Rochester; G. F. Hyde, Massachusetts; James B. Gass, Pittsburg; Isaac Mills, J. N. Raymond, New York; N. B. Perry, Albany; George Roberts, Hartford; H. S. Edwards, Philadelphia; James V. Kelly, San Francisco; Thomas Morrison, Boston; D. C. Curran, New York; P. H. Roy, Montreal; S. C. Bigelow, San Francisco; U. S. Maxwell, Albany; John Niles, Detroit; G. W. McLane, Washington; M. M. Ely, Kansas; C. B. Phelps, Pittsburg; Jesse Holladay, San Francisco; B. F. Turner, Cincinnati; J. M. Allen, Hartford. *Grand Pacific*—Andrew Elmore, Fort Howard; H. H. Hutchins, Cleveland; John Muirhead, Manchester; S. A. Buckmaster, Alton; G. W. Taylor, New York; A. M. Blakeley, New Orleans; William Addis, Grand Rapids; S. L. Paige, Boston; Lyman Elmore, Brooklyn; B. P. Robinson, Rochester; A. E. Hemenway, Moline; D. D. Potter, Philadelphia; Carlos French, Louis H. Bristol, E. G. Stoddard, New Haven; J. W. Furseman, New York; Charles A. Lansing, Albany; Dr. C. L. Bard, San Francisco; J. W. Collett, Terre Haute; F. C. Bennett, Cincinnati; O. C. Gilman, Iowa; George T. Grain, St. Louis; Joseph K. Bole, Cleveland; W. A. Webb, Nashville; C. B. Smith, Buffalo; James Hoyt, A. H. Harney, New York. *Sherman House*—H. M. Danforth, Dubuque; George S. Bowen, Elgin; J. E. Cook, Grand Rapids; J. H. Brown, Youngstown; A. J. Harding, Nebraska City; H. G. Slever, London, England; Henry D. Smythe, Quincy; A. H. Bush, Boston; J. S. Drake, Rock Island. *Tremont House*—W. W. Wheaton, Detroit; J. N. McCullough, Gen. William Stewart, Pittsburg; Col. Prate, U. S. A.; F. M. Clark, New York; Frank [illegible], San Francisco; E. S. Stinson, Cleveland; J. O. W. Casey, Oshkosh; J. Bixby, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. Hubbell, Cincinnati.

INTIMIDATION.

The Chicago Coal-Heavers on the War-Path.

They Refuse to Work for Reduced Rates, and Drive off All Who Will.

Visit of the Armed Mob to the Coal-Yards.

One Man Thrown in the River, and Others Beaten.

A Grand Demonstration Expected To-Day.

A Raid of Miners on the Works Near Mahoney City, Pa.

A Fight with the Sheriff's Posse, and Several Wounded on Each Side.

A Mine Burned and a Railroad Train Thrown from the Track.

Military Sent to the Scene of the Disturbance.

THE CHICAGO COAL-HEAVERS.

THE STARTING POINT.

At the meeting of the Coal Exchange of this city, held Saturday, May 1, the question of employing labor for the unloading of vessels came up. Mr. Robert Law stated that the Laborers' Union was organized and strong, and its members were determined that the rates for this season should be $5 per day for wheelers and $7 for shovelers, the same rates which prevailed last season, whence he was forced to unload coal at Milwaukee, where labor was much cheaper. Mr. Law expressed his determination that, whatever other coal-dealers might do, he would pay no more than $4 per day for labor. He also called attention to the fact that the effect of the difference in the price of labor in favor of Milwaukee would have the result of making that city the receiving port of coal to be consumed in Chicago. The remarks of Mr. Law were fully indorsed by the Coal Exchange, which passed a resolution not to pay more than $3 per day for wheelers or shovelers during the summer.

To the above conclusions of the coal-men are indirectly due the most riotous demonstrations which have occurred in this city for years on account of labor troubles, and which took place yesterday. Several hundred organized strikers, belonging to the Coal-Heavers' Union, assembled in the forenoon, with the determination to

ENFORCE THEIR DEMAND

for $5 per day for wheelers, and proportionate rates for shovelers, or drive away all laborers who attempted to work for $2 and $3 per day. The strikers were fierce and arbitrary in their demands, and went so far as to do personal violence to a number. They pounced upon the non-union men at several yards with clubs and revolvers, and in many cases took hold of those engaged at work and carried them out of the yards. They drove off all the workmen in the several yards, with one exception,—that of Robert Law's, at Madison street bridge,—and warned them to desist from further labor, on peril of their lives. Assistance was called from police-headquarters in the afternoon, but it did not arrive until the rioters had accomplished their purpose.

SO SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED

was the demonstration in one instance that the proprietor of the yard was not aware for some time that his men had been driven or carried off, and the work of unloading a vessel summarily stopped. The day's work resulted in the thrashing of seven or eight non-union men, one being seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured. One man, a Swede, was thrown into the river, and narrowly escaped drowning. So far as known no other violence was done.

A FEW DAYS AGO

the first coal-laden vessel of the season arrived from Buffalo with a cargo consigned to Robert Law, and was moored off his dock at the North Pier. About 100 of the coal-heavers, all union men, assembled, with the intention of commencing labor. Mr. Law decided, in view of the large number of men out of employment, and the great cost of unloading cargoes of coal, to pay $3 per day to wheelers, instead of $5, as last season. To this the union men objected, and those at the pier refused to go to work at the reduced rates, and threatened those who were inclined to accept Mr. Law's terms. A number of non-union men were employed, and a posse of policemen were sent from Capt. Gund's headquarters to protect them. The work went on uninterruptedly during the day, but when the men quit at night they were in fear of violence and were loth to return in the morning. In some instances the men locked out threatened to whip them if they went back again. The vessel was unloaded in spite of the threats, and Mr. Law, as has been before stated in this paper, was determined not to accede to their demand. He was promised co-operation from the other members of the Coal Exchange, but, judging from yesterday's doings, none of them but him were on the alert, for all the yards but his were entered by an armed force and the workmen driven away before police interference could be had.

THE PRICES DEMANDED

were the same as those paid in former seasons, and have been considered by the coal dealers and shippers as exorbitant. The union men were aware of the feeling to reduce their wages, and resolved to resist any reduction to the last. They hold that their labor is for a comparatively short season, and unless they can obtain good prices they and their families must go destitute during the winter months. They assert that the profits of the employer are large, and, notwithstanding their desire to reduce the wages for unloading vessels, they make no corresponding decrease in the prices to consumers.

Thus arguments are advanced pro and con, and the result is

A DEAD LOCK

between the employer and employe, and a serious and stormy lock-out has ensued. The leading spirits on both sides are determined to carry their point, so they assert, and at present it is difficult to predict the final result. Sanguinary demonstrations are threatened to-day, and it was reported last night that a gathering of 800 of the union men would take place early this morning, and a concerted movement be made on the coal-yards with a view toward causing all the non-union laborers to quit work forthwith. Those who persisted in their labor last evening in spite of the threats and intimidations of the strikers were thoroughly scared, and in a number of cases drew their pay and quit. Some of the new men were unused to the hard labor of shoveling and wheeling coal, and took up the work as a last resort, abandoning it as soon as they secured money enough to pay expenses until they could procure more suitable employment.

THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION

of the strikers yesterday was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Wisconsin Division dock of the Northwestern Railway, in the North Division. A cargo of coal arrived from Buffalo, and had been purchased by Thomas Scott for shipment by rail to Rockford. He employed a number of laborers, promiscuously, at $3 per day, to unload the vessel, and while they were at work, about seventy-five union men came down to the vessel and endeavored to cause the men to stop work. One laborer, a Swede, whom some of the strikers recognized, was approached and ordered to quit work. He refused, and several of the rioters pushed him into the river. He was rescued with some difficulty. Mr. Scott remonstrated with the strikers, but to no purpose, and, after driving off all the workmen and warning them not to return on pain of severe treatment, they left, and went to the

DOCK AT THE FOOT OF STATE STREET.

Here they assembled in greater force, and aid was called from the Chicago Avenue Police Station. Capt. Gund sent a Sergeant and twenty men to quell the threatened disturbance, but they did not arrive in time. The strikers caused the non-union laborers to quit instanter, and drove them out of the yard with curses and hard names.

In the meantime there was a riot at

THE ERIE STREET BRIDGE YARDS,

and the strikers whipped one man so badly that he had to be conveyed to his home. His name and residence could not be ascertained. His injuries are said to be serious.

From the State street docks the main body of the strikers, now numbering fully 150 men, proceeded with clubs in hand to the Galena dock of the Northwestern Railway Company, and finding a few men at work made them desist, and then went over to

HATHAWAY'S YARD,

on the east side of Randolph street bridge. Two gangs of non-union men, numbering 15 or 20, were engaged in unloading a vessel. It was about 3:30 o'clock, and Mr. Hathaway had just stepped out of his office to attend to some business, intending to be absent but a few minutes. The strikers came marching up four abreast, in good military order, armed, many of them, with clubs, and some with revolvers. The spokesman of the force ordered the workmen to stop labor at once, while some of the others took hold of the men and pushed them away and unhitched the horse used in hoisting coal from the vessel hold. One man who persisted in his work was struck several blows and forced to retire. Mr. Hathaway arrived at this juncture, and endeavored to persuade the strikers to go away and quit further interference in his yard, but they would not, and when they had accomplished their purpose they took up the line of march for

ROBERT LAW'S YARDS,

at Madison street bridge. Here they divided, one body going to the Market street entrance, and the other to that on Madison street. Mr. Law was in his office at the time, and just as the strikers entered his yard he ran out upon one of the runways, and called upon them to leave his premises under penalty of prosecution and bodily injury. He was armed with a revolver, and fully determined to shoot the first man who attempted to lay violent hands upon any of his employes. Some of the latter were scared by the formidable force before them, and were threatened with violence by the strikers when they should retire from labor. With one exception, the men continued their work. While the parley was in progress three policemen arrived from the Armory, and kept the strikers from entering the yard in force.

The next objective point was the yard of

E. L. HEDSTROM,

at the foot of Adams street. Here the strikers met with no opposition, and easily caused the few men present to quit work and join them. Thence the force marched down to W. E. Johnson's yard, corner of Jackson and Canal streets, and succeeded in intimidating the laborers and causing them to refrain from further work.

The rioters went on the quick march to

ROGERS' AND HEDSTROM'S YARDS

at the river, foot of Sixteenth street, and ordered out the 25 or 30 men employed. Their demand was complied with readily, and they went over to Mr. Law's yard at Eighteenth-street bridge. Mr. Law had made no provision for police aid at this place, and his agent in charge, Mr. J. H. Osborne, was momentarily absent. The strikers rushed in and stopped a gang of men from unloading a vessel, contrary to the menaces of a German policeman who was at the bridge. In the meantime a posse of fifteen men belonging to Sergt. Fitzpatrick's station (Twenty-second street) marched up in charge of Officer Dennis Mahoney, and the rioters withdrew, some of them hanging about the bridge-approach, but the majority going westward on Eighteenth street. Kelley, Morley & Co.'s yards are opposite Mr. Law's, at the foot of Nineteenth street, and union men were at work in them unloading a vessel. Some of the strikers gathered there and threw a shower of coal at Law's men across the river, without any further effect than to retard their work for a few minutes. After the strikers retired the non-union men went to work again, and continued until 6 o'clock.

SERGEANT FITZPATRICK

was not notified of the riotous demonstrations until 5:30 o'clock, and made all possible haste in sending his extra force at the ball-ground and other men off duty to the scene of the riot. He appeared himself about 6 o'clock, and ordered the strikers lounging about to retire under penalty of immediate arrest. A few were demonstrative when THE TRIBUNE reporter came on the ground, but beyond a few threats made no show of violence.

This ended the day's demonstrations, and the mob dispersed to their homes, with the understanding that there was to be a secret conclave and

A PLAN OF ACTION

determined on for the purpose of further intimidating the men who were working for $2 and $3 a day. It was reported that all the members of the Coal Heavers' Union and others who desired to join them would turn out early this morning and make a still more threatening and forcible demonstration than that of yesterday. It was understood among them that every yard is to be visited to-day, and the demand of $5 per day, or 50 cents an hour, enforced at all hazards, and in defiance of any police interference. Supt. Rehm ordered his Captains last evening to be on the alert, and protect the men in the yards wherever protection was required, and cautioned them to hold their men in readiness for duty at a moment's notice. The muskets at the Madison Street Station and the Armory are ready for service, and will be used if found necessary.

The strikers also made an early move on Mr. Law's North Pier docks, and for a time kept thirty-six men from unloading a vessel. But after the departure of the rioters the gangs went to work again, and continued until 6 o'clock.

There are many men out of employment in the city, and they are glad to obtain $3 per day, if only for a time, but the strikers so intimidated and frightened them that it is doubtful if the majority of them will go to work to-day in the face of the threatening storm. The employers have promised them protection while at work, but the men are more fearful of

PERSONAL VIOLENCE AFTER WORKING HOURS,

and are loth to become known to any of the strikers by continuing work in their sight.

There was talk last night of calling on the First Regiment for assistance to-day, and it is probable that if the coal dealers do not obtain police aid enough they will make a requisition on Col. McClurg for guards from his force to be stationed at all the yards.

The coal-heavers engaged in this strike are swarthy, muscular men, with great strength and endurance, and, as they claim, if they are forced out of employment at this season they and their families must starve, and suffer more next winter than they did last. Many of them expressed a bitter and strong determination, yesterday to prevent work in the yards at less wages than they demand. Their threats may be mere braggadocio and buncombe, but it is possible there may be bloodshed to-day.

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES

have been warned, and, last night, while they were anxious to conceal their alarm and movements, could not but show their anxiety at the threatening state of affairs. They are aware that the matter is no child's play, and may lead to serious and bloody work ere it is ended.

Squads of three policemen each were left at the principal yards last evening, and will be on hand again at daybreak this morning.

The only arrests noted were those of Patrick Regan, John Walsh, and Jerry Hanlihan, at Johnson's yard, foot of Jackson street. They gave bail before Justice Scully for their appearance. They are accused of making threats.

It is the intention of the Coal Exchange men to find and arrest the ringleaders in yesterday's strike and bring them to justice at the earliest possible moment. Other arrests will probably be made under warrants which will be sworn out this morning.

Sergt. McAuley and his men, of North Avenue Station, were on duty at the yards in the North Division, and kept order yesterday.

MURDEROUS MINERS.

A RAID ON THE MINES NEAR MAHONEY CITY, PA.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 3.—Early this morning a dispatch was received from Mahoney City, saying that large crowds of men in Hazleton and that vicinity, who left home last night, arrived in Mahoney City this morning, and were compelling all to go with them and to stop working the mines that had resumed work since Monday last. There are about 1,000 men now marching from colliery to colliery, compelling all miners to stop work. They have visited Silliman's, Steele's, the Lentz, and Bowman and Peter Bowman collieries. Bowman's miners stopped work on account of the refusal of an advance in wages. Troops have been applied for. At 9:30 this morning it was reported that only part of the Bowman and Lentz men had stopped work. The men were then on their way to the Hartford colliery.

A later dispatch states that Bear Ridge No. 2, and the colliery of Miller, Heesh & Co., near Gilberton, who started in yesterday, preparing to work with a full complement of men, continue at work, as also do the workmen at Ashland Taylor's, at Big Mine Run, and Anderson & Co.'s, at Dark Corners.

ALARMING.

LATER.—The situation is becoming more critical. Citizens of Shenandoah have applied for military, as large bodies of miners are coming on the town to compel a suspension of work, and as Deputy Sheriff Heister, who is now there with a posse of fifty men, will be unable to protect the working miners. Gov. Hartranft has telegraphed from Williamsport to Gen. Sigfried here, directing him to call out the military in case the Sheriff is unable to disperse the mobs. Troops in other localities have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The troops here are assembling in their respective armories.

LEBANON, Pa., June 3.—The Eighth Regiment has orders to hold itself ready to march into the troubled mining districts.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa., June 3.—At 3 p. m. to-day Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon, and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders, immediately left by special train for this place. Arriving here they found that the mob generally had slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were much excited, and all places of business closed at noon.

The first disturbance occurred at Wing, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town, when the Sheriff with a posse ordered the rioters to disperse. One of their chiefs replied that they could not drive them away. At the same time a man fired upon the Sheriff.

THE FIRING THEN BECAME GENERAL,

the rioters firing a volley on the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered, the miners also having the advantage of being on the hillside. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The Sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and reorganized his force, the citizens volunteering, and every firearm to be found was brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid.

Of the wounded on the citizens' side Henry Leitenberger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition. Henry Lochman, also a policeman, is wounded in the leg. William Eucke was shot in the head, and another, name unknown, in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded and carried away. One of them was killed.

After the firing ceased the raiders formed in line and marched defiantly through the town, headed by music. Of the 2,000 men who went down the Valley 1,000 returned here; then forming into small squads they

DISPERSED IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS.

About 600 of the raiders came from Hazleton and vicinity, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The remainder of them came from Shenandoah, Girardville, Mahoning Plane, and places in that vicinity.

Col. Huntzinger has established headquarters in the Mason House, and the troops are quartered in the City Hall, several companies arriving there this evening. The streets at Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

LATER—10 P. M.

All is quiet here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The military are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or longer if deemed necessary.

The raiders have publicly threatened to

BURN THE TOWN

and compel the men to stop work if they make another attempt to resume. Guards have been placed on duty for the night.

Advices from Shenandoah up to 10:30 state an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger train from the track between that place and Mahoning Plane.

A large number of miners were parading the streets at St. Clair this evening, in sympathy with the miners here.

A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military should it be found necessary to move the troops during the night.

A MINE BURNED.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 3.—William Schwenck & Co.'s colliery, near Mt. Carmel, was destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly 100 men. The miners had worked two days at reduced prices.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXERCISES AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 3.—The forty-sixth anniversary exercises of the Illinois College took place this forenoon at Strawn's Opera-House in the presence of a vast audience. Hundreds were unable to obtain standing-room and were turned away. The class of graduates happens to be one of the smallest that ever received degrees at this institution, it numbering only four—Elbert Wing, Walter S. Rice, James O. Rutledge, and E. B. Clapp. The young men all acquitted themselves creditably. Dr. Sturtevant presided though compelled to sit in his chair, he having not yet recovered from an accident received some two months ago, in the dislocation of an ankle. The Illinois College is now seeming to enter on a new career of usefulness. It has a larger number of students than at any time since the War, is nearly free from all financial embarrassments, and has a large and very efficient corps of Professors.

This afternoon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Jacksonville Female College was held in Centenary M. E. Church. The seats, aisles, and every part of standing-room were occupied by an eager and expectant throng, and hundreds were unable to secure admission. The College is very popular, and its friends are many. Thirteen young ladies received their diplomas. The essays presented by them showed learning and genius. Several were in Latin and in the modern languages. President Demotte is doing a good work in this institution, and the young ladies who graduate show great proficiency, both in the useful and the polite arts. The final reunions at the Illinois College and at the Illinois Female College, this evening, will conclude the events in connection with the anniversary exercises. Jacksonville Female Academy had its reunion last night, and the Conservatory of Music and Athenæum theirs last week. The weather for these exercises has been very pleasant, the attendance large, and the interest great.

PARIS, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 3.—Twenty-five schoolteachers from this county left here this afternoon to attend an inter-county Teachers' Institute, to be held at Paris, commencing to-morrow, and lasting two days.

PEORIA.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Chamber of Commerce Building.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Peoria has not seen such a crowd of people for a long time as filled her streets to-day and thronged around the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, the site of the new Chamber of Commerce building, the corner-stone of which was laid this afternoon with grand Masonic and civic ceremonies. Early in the afternoon a procession, composed of the Fire Department, city police force, City Council, old settlers, Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade, and all the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations of Peoria, formed, and, after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to the Chamber of Commerce building, now in process of erection. Past Grand Master of Illinois D. C. Cregier conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Past Grand Marshal Harry Duvall. After prayer by Grand Chaplain W. J. Johnston, the stone was lowered to its place, tested by Masonic rules, the corn, wine, and oil—emblem of prosperity, joyousness, and peace—poured on, and the work of the craftsman pronounced satisfactory. A box containing valuable memoranda of the day, and many quaint and curious relics was deposited in the stone and securely sealed. Spencer's Light Guard Band, resplendent in new uniforms, graced the occasion, and the choir of Christ Church sang a song by Robert Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, dedicated to the Peoria Masonic Lodges, and written for the occasion.

Everything passed off smoothly, and the weather was excellent.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE IOWA BLUE LODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—In the Masonic Grand Lodge to-day the subject of dancing in Masonic halls occupied the morning session. It was decided that all Masonic halls owned and used as such may not be used for other than Masonic purposes except by the unanimous consent of the members of the lodge owning the hall. This virtually leaves the question of dancing with the subordinate lodges. The Committee was instructed to meet at the call of the Grand Master and prepare the new constitution and by-laws of the lodge. The lodge closed this evening.

MASONIC ELECTION.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of this State to-day re-elected its officers.

WASHINGTON.

The Sioux Will Leave in a Huff Without Their $25,000.

Most of the Mischief Caused by Thievish White Followers.

The Only Way to the Savage Heart Is Through the Demijohn.

Big Indian Has Bad Memory, and Lies Incontinently.

A Strong Likelihood that They Will Finally Be Removed by Force.

The Sum of $47,500 Mysteriously Disappears from the Treasury.

Prospect of the Use of Silver in Place of Fractional Currency.

THE OBSTINATE SIOUX.

THIEVISH WHITE MEN MAKE TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—It is practically settled that the Sioux negotiations are a failure so far as signing the agreement is concerned, and that the Indians will soon start for the West. There is no doubt that the failure of the negotiations is largely attributable to the scheming of the bad whites who have been in the Indian following. These white leeches have been so persistent in their attempts to force the Government into terms which the law does not warrant, and to make some conditions by which these white camp-followers and squaw-men can secure some advantage, that they have very nearly got themselves in trouble. There is a provision in an old law which prescribes severe penalties against any conspiracies to defeat negotiations with the Indians. The Government authorities have had the matter under consideration, and it was nearly decided at one time that the whole scheming crew should be lodged in jail for violating this United States law.

THE INDIANS WILL GO HOME

in expectation that they will be able to secure the approval of their tribes to the cession of the hunting privileges in Nebraska and Wyoming, and have the $25,000 within the period prescribed by law. But, as there are only twenty-seven days remaining before this sum under the law passes from the control of the President, and is covered into the Treasury, it is not considered probable that the Indians will succeed. The consequence will doubtless be that the attempts of the last Congress to compensate for the relinquishment of this hunting-ground will prove fruitless. It is not so certain that the Indians will be permitted to retain these rights. Their right to hunt in Wyoming and Nebraska

IS MERELY A CONTINGENT RIGHT.

The contingency in the treaty of 1868 provides that they shall have the right to hunt there so long as the buffalo shall justify the chase. The treaty does not say who shall be the judges of the sufficiency of the buffalo, and the Government, acting upon the admissions of the representatives of the assembled nation now here, has the right to conclude that the hunt in that country no longer justifies the chase. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have both admitted that this entire territory is worthless for the purpose of hunting. Consequently, under the proper construction of the treaty of 1868, if the Indians decline to accept of this $25,000 for a barren right, they are likely to lose both the money and the shadow of right which they now have. The President intimated as much to the Indians yesterday in very forcible terms. The pressure upon the Government from the entire frontier for the destruction of this

INDIAN RIGHT TO HUNT

is very great. Commissioner Smith told the Indians of this in these words: "The Great Father says that these white men who desire to go there are the white men who send Congressmen to Washington to make laws. He knows if he should desire and endeavor to keep that country vacant forever, he cannot do it, because Congressmen would pass laws taking it from you anyhow."

The great influence which the squaw-men and white men living among the Indians have over the latter was shown to-day by the request from Red Cloud that Todd Randall and a Mr. Collins should be appointed Commissioners on the part of the Indians,—a request which the President cannot grant.

INDIAN TREATIES OF NO EFFECT.

It does not seem quite clear how the Government authorities are attempting further to negotiate with the Indians in the way of a treaty in view of the following provision, which was put in the Indian Appropriation bill in the Forty-first Congress. The provision runs:

> That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe.

It is understood that the authorities claim that the present negotiations are rather in the nature of an agreement than a treaty. The Government officers, from the present failure, are beginning to admit that, irrespective of this provision of law, it is folly to treat these savage vagabonds as an independent nation within our borders.

A LITTLE BAD WHISKY

and lewdness of the basest sort, furnished by frontier speculators, goes further with these proud Chiefs than the advice of their best friends.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have submitted to an interview. They are fruitful in complaints. They say that they cannot understand Hinman, the Government interpreter, as he speaks Santee, and not Teton Sioux. They claim that they have more rights in Nebraska than the right to hunt, and insist that they also have the title to the soil—the title to the land as they understood it. They do not propose to relinquish it. They are not willing to go to the Indian Territory. They complain that they are robbed by their agents, and tell so many different stories that their statements are not worthy of confidence.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs held a short council with the Red Cloud Indians, at their hotel, this forenoon, at which he again presented to them the reasons why they should sign the agreement for relinquishing their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians declined to sign the agreement here at all, and said they would take it home and have it explained to their people. Red Cloud urged that the Commissioners be appointed at once to go out with them, if possible, and on his part he nominated Todd Randall and Mr. Collins for two of the six. The Commissioners agreed that the stakes of the Nebraska line, which trouble the Indians so much, should be removed, and he said that the President would take into consideration the appointment of Commissioners.

THE ROBBERY.

ABSTRACTION OF $47,500 FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The robbery of $47,500 from the vaults of the Treasury, in broad daylight, it appears to be conceded, must have been done by some one of four persons. These are the officials who have immediately to do with the handling, sealing, and shipping of the money. The space in which they work is about 10 by 20 feet. They are in a large, open room, in which are twenty-six officials constantly at work. One side of this room is open to the public, and round the upper part of it a gallery runs, from which strangers at all hours can look down upon the operations of the cash-room. The shipping of the money consists, after it is sealed, in removing it by a drop immediately contiguous to the place where it is sealed, one story down to the office of the agent of the Adams Express Company. This immense sum of money was in so small a compass that it was contained in a common bank envelope, and could easily have been carried in an inside pocket. It disappeared from the time it was sealed to the time the express agent in the story below checked off the packages which were delivered from the elevator. The four gentlemen who are suspected are men whose characters have been above suspicion, and who have been placed by special appointment in these places of high trust. If the money cannot be recovered, Gen. Spinner, the outgoing Treasurer, is responsible upon his bond. Spinner, who has but twenty-seven days more to serve, has broken down by this discovery, as he had well hoped to resign the office to his successor without a dollar missing. Spinner, unless Congress shall relieve him, will be responsible upon his bond in the event of total loss. In his long administration of the office there have been defalcations, but never for so large a sum as this. In both instances he was relieved of the responsibility by Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—After a full investigation by the Treasury authorities, no clew has been obtained of the package containing over $47,000 that was addressed to the Park Bank of New York, which was yesterday stolen from the Treasury office.

The Treasury detectives are busily prosecuting their search for the parties who abstracted the package. All the clerks were searched yesterday afternoon by the officers called upon to make the investigation, the Cashier, Mr. Wyman, being the first searched. The detectives and Assistant Secretary Conant have been in consultation several times to-day.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The Treasury Department received dispatches to-day from Europe stating that the price of silver had depreciated 55 pence in the pound. This brings silver to about par with greenbacks in this country, and prepares the country for executing that part of the new Finance bill which provides for the substitution of silver for fractional currency. It has been understood that the policy of the Treasury Department would be to commence to carry out this law as soon as the silver was worth not more than 10 cents more than the paper dollar. According to these cable dispatches to-day that point is now reached. Whither or not the Treasury Department will decide to act in accordance with this original resolution cannot now be stated.

THE "DIVVY" ON THE ALABAMA LOOT.

The President has extended the time of the Geneva award six months from yesterday. The law gave him this power. It became absolutely necessary to exercise it. The Court will now arrange details of general work which can be performed during the summer, and, about the middle of June, will adjourn for two months. It was proposed that the Court should sit at Newport during the summer months, but it has been discovered that the law would not permit this. It has been found necessary to wait for many of the cases to be prepared on account of the difficulty in obtaining witnesses.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The President has issued a proclamation extending the time of the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for six months from and after the 22d of July, 1875.

INDIAN LANDS.

Secretary Delano has concluded to suspend the sale of Indian lands in Kansas till Jan. 1, 1876. This action is taken upon recommendations of Gen. Ingal's, Commissioner Smith, and other prominent persons, in consequence of the suffering of settlers by drought and grasshoppers.

CRIME.

WHICH IS THE MURDERER?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 3.—It will be remembered that Gustav Christ, of this city, is in jail on the charge of murdering Martin Harrigan. Christ's examination has commenced, and witnesses for the respondent swore that one Joseph Streit, a machinist, who had mysteriously disappeared from the city about the time Harrigan was stabbed, had confessed or said he stabbed Harrigan. Sheriff Haynes, in working up the case, learned that Streit was in St. Louis, and sent a Deputy after him, determined to get the whole facts of the case, if possible, as several of Harrigan's friends and the deceased swore positively that Christ did the stabbing, and several others were equally positive as to Streit's statements or confessions. Streit arrived quietly last night, in a terrible condition because of his arrest and of a protracted spree, from which he was just recovering when found in St. Louis, where he had gone to work under an assumed name. When taken into the Justice Court for examination this morning, his excitement was so intense that the case had to be adjourned. His arrival and alleged statements have created much excitement here, so much, it is difficult for the officers to conduct the examination. Meanwhile Christ is yet in jail on the original charge of murder.

WEARY OF CONFINEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 3.—Eastman, a minister, in jail for bigamy, broke out to-night by opening the bars of the jail and letting himself down by means of sheets. He had just reached the ground when Officer Montague saw him and restored him to his quarters. This is the minister who has been preaching at Kendall and Plainwell, and married the daughter of a rich farmer a few weeks ago, and was arrested a few days ago. This is the first time this jail has been broken. The affair caused a good deal of excitement. It is thought some ministers are not safe anywhere.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 3.—E. B. Melcher's jewelry store was successfully burglarized last evening, over $1,500 worth of watches, etc., being taken, a small part of which has been recovered. The burglary was a daring one, Mr. Melcher having left his store for about fifteen minutes, having placed the property in a supposed safe place. Two men were arrested this morning on suspicion, but were released.

HORSE STEALING.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 1.—Last night a man named E. O. Chester, living a mile southwest of town, had a valuable bay horse stolen from his stable. Tracks in the road indicate that the thief or thieves had another horse with them. This horse-stealing is becoming monotonous, and people have about come to the conclusion to save the county the expense of a trial.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 3.—George A. Fountain, a colored barber, formerly of this city, was arrested at Macomb to-day by Officer Druliner and brought here as the murderer of George K. Hall, who was garroted and robbed two weeks ago. It is not known what evidence there is against Fountain.

THE SILK SMUGGLERS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—United States Agent Horner here says that the silk smuggling cases, involving Lawrence and others, have been taken out of his hands by the Secretary of the Treasury. The merchants are uniting to protect themselves against the smugglers, and invite the co-operation of merchants in other cities.

DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—George Hainline, Henry Schroeder, and Jacob Glotfelter, who were arrested yesterday for the murder of Z. Hainline, whose mutilated body was found on the track of the Midland Road, near Minier, have been discharged.

THE OLD TAMMANY RING.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Attorney-General of this State has filed notice of a writ against the property belonging to Peter B. Sweeney and James M. Sweeney.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN JUDGES.

TERREBONNE, La., June 3.—Ex-Parish Judge Belden was shot and mortally wounded by Sherburn, present Parish Judge, in a difficulty at Houma this morning.

REVENUE OFFICER KILLED.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 3.—Deputy Collector Holman Leatherwood was to-day shot and killed by an illicit distiller.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 3.—The June rise in the Missouri has fairly commenced. There was an 8-inch raise at Forts Randall and Sully to-day. The water is now nearly 10 feet above low-water mark here, and rising fast.

THE LATE STORM.

An Exceedingly Damp Time in the City of Indianapolis.

The Water Ten Feet Deep in Some Portions of the City.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Damage Done in Louisville.

Havoc Caused Among Boats on the Ohio River.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—The continued rains yesterday afternoon and last night added largely to the damage in the city and vicinity. At midnight Eagle Creek swept over its bank and, plowing part way through what is known as the State Ditch, inundated the northwestern parts of the city. The policemen hurriedly aroused the citizens from their beds, and until morning hundreds of families were moving their furniture into upper stories, emptying stables, and, in many instances, abandoning their homes. When daylight came as far as the eye could reach was one vast sheet of water. In some places it was 10 feet deep. Boats and rafts plied in all directions. That section of the city comprises a large number of elegant residences, many of which were badly injured, while the business men occupying them were compelled to paddle their way down-town. Such a sight has not been seen in the city for a quarter of a century, while the river reached a higher point than has been known since 1848, although during the day it has receded 2 feet. All further danger is over, but it is miraculous that no more lives have been lost than the three on the Bellefontaine Road by the washing away of the ditch near Fonteville. Several country bridges near the city, over Eagle Creek and Pogue's Run, have been carried away, and fully 1,000 shade trees have been blown down by the wind. The damages cannot well be less than $250,000. On the railroads the damage is greater than heretofore reported. All the lines suffered more or less, with the exception of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction. It is not necessary to specify now, inasmuch as nearly all the roads were able to run their trains to-night without serious delay and interruption. Bridges and culverts have been washed away, embankments carried off, and road-beds destroyed for rods. Several days will be required to fill up gaps so as to permit the transfer of passengers at Zionsville on the Lafayette Road, and at a point just west of this city on the St. Louis and Bloomington Roads.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—Another heavy rainstorm occurred last evening, causing White Run and all smaller streams near the city to overflow their banks. A large amount of damage was done by wind and flood in various parts of the city. The whole northern section of the city was overflowed to a depth of from 3 to 5 feet, filling the cellars and lower stories of a large number of private dwellings in the best part of the city. The old skating-rink building was blown down. A negro man named Robinson was buried beneath the ruins and seriously injured.

The damage to all the railroads is very serious. The trestle-work of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 5 miles west of the city, was washed away. Eagle Creek bridge on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was washed away. The Vandalia and I. & V., and the J., M. & I. all suffered more or less.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 3.—Last night, during the rain-storm, a large barn in Abaite Township, owned by T. Stevens, was struck by lightning and burned up with all its contents, involving a total loss of between $3,000 and $4,000. A valuable span of horses was lost, one having been burned to death in the barn, and the other injured so badly as to necessitate shooting it.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—The damage done by the storm last night was quite extensive. Besides the great injury to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, many small cottages were demolished, roofs blown off, and other damages reported. The shops of the Louisville Iron and Bridge Company, on the corner of Eleventh and Bean streets, were blown down, entailing a loss of about $30,000. It is estimated that the loss at the Masonic Home is $30,000, on which, of course, there was no insurance. The storm seems to have struck the building just in the centre, demolishing the central portion in an instant, leaving the two wings absolutely uninjured. The Board of Directors to-day resolved to appeal immediately to the Masons of Kentucky to make up the loss and complete the building. So prompt has been the response of the Masons of Louisville and Kentucky to calls for aid from other localities, notably from Chicago and Memphis, that it is thought many subscriptions will be made by the Masons of other States. The house is the largest of the kind in the country, and the entire structure would have been ready for occupants in about three weeks. No serious injury to any person is reported, although the violence of the storm was such that large portions of roofs were carried a distance of half a mile. The total damage in this city is estimated at nearly $100,000.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—Considerable damage was done to windows and greenhouses by the hailstorm last evening. Over 300 lights were broken. Hailstones were found as large as minnie musket-balls.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 3.—A severe hailstorm prevailed south and east of here last night, which tore down the telegraph wires on the Grand River Valley Railroad. A construction train was sent east from Hastings to repair the damages this morning. Two men of the party, besides the conductor and fireman, were on the engine. The tender jumped the track near Sheridan, and the two workmen on the engine were killed outright. They lived in Hastings, but their names are not reported here. The conductor was bruised a trifle, the engineer just a little, the foreman not at all. The men who were killed were standing with the engineer at the time of the accident.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 3.—A drenching rain last night, and night before, removed all apprehensions of a drought, and gave vegetation such an impetus that crops of all kinds look much better than usual at this time of the year. Although the beginning of spring weather was nearly a month later than usual, the warm weather and frequent rains have more than compensated for the backwardness of the season. The prospect for wheat, oats, rye, barley, and corn, is excellent. Vegetables of all kinds promise favorably, and the heart of the Granger rejoiceth exceedingly. Fruit-trees through Northern Wisconsin are almost all destroyed, and there will be a great scarcity of fruit next fall.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 3.—A terrific wind and rain storm visited this section of country at 11 o'clock last night. The steamer W. H. Harrison, together with all the sections of the dry-docks, the work-house, and several barges broke loose from their moorings, and were carried down the river several miles. The steamer Iron Valley and barges also broke loose, but soon landed again. Several stacks at the Riverside Mills were blown down.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 3.—About 3 miles south of Seneca, a singular and fatal accident happened. Some carpenters were at work upon a barn on the roof, when a whirlwind of unusual force suddenly came up and overturned the barn, which fell upon two men, killing them instantly.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

The gambling-rooms over No. 121 South Clark street, kept by the Hankins Brothers, were pulled by the Central Station detectives last night, and seven inmates captured and the tools confiscated. The prisoners gave the names of Charles Call, John Long, Manny Williams, Mikey Shields, William Pentland, George C. Reiter, and William Johnson. None of the Hankinses were in the house when it was pulled, but Jeff Hankins gave bail in $200 each for the appearance of the prisoners Saturday. The officers, Blattner, Dargon, and McGarigle, played a sly trick on the gamesters in effecting an entrance. They procured a ladder, and, mounting it on a dry-goods box on the side of the building on Calhoun place, climbed up to an open window and caught the inmates indulging in a small game of faro. As Blattner pounced upon them, one of the players exclaimed, "We've got it right in the nose!"

CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY FREIGHT CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGIS, Mich., June 3.—This morning about 3 o'clock, M. H. Patterson, a brakeman on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, was instantly killed by falling between two freight cars. His body was terribly mangled. Patterson lived at Fort Wayne, where he left a wife and child.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 3.—A young man named Frank D. Hall, a telegraph operator, fell from an eastern-bound freight train last evening about 9 o'clock, on the Michigan Central, near the Stock-Yards, and was almost instantly killed. He fell from the top of the train while endeavoring to pass from the top of one car to another. He was in search of employment, and was working his way on the train, getting aboard at Niles. Letters found on his person indicate that his people reside in Norwalk, O. An inquest was held immediately by Judge Hall, of this city, who chanced to be aboard the train. No blame can be attached to the railroad employes, as the sad accident is attributed to the carelessness of the deceased.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—William Smith, engineer on the Fort Scott & Gulf Road, was struck on the head to-day by the spout of a water-tank while attempting to pass around the mail-coach on the outside, 3 miles north of Columbus, Kan. The train was moving at 20 miles an hour. He was not missed until the train reached the next station, when it was run back, and Smith picked up in a delirious condition. His recovery is doubtful.

KILLED BY A SMOKE-STACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 3.—A fearful accident occurred at Seneca yesterday afternoon. A man named Atkins was instantly killed by a smoke-stack, of sheet iron, about 50 feet in height, falling upon him, a runaway team having broken the iron rod supports on the opposite side from where he was standing. Several other gentlemen near him narrowly escaped.

THE WHISKY RAIDS.

IN CHICAGO.

No new developments appeared yesterday in the Federal offices. The looked-for letter of the Secretary of the Treasury which should contain his determination in the Wadsworth matter did not arrive, and Phil sits at the receipt of taxes as before. No new Gangers or Storekeepers were commissioned, though a batch of appointees are about due.

The new Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this district removed his office to Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, but on yesterday telegraphed for the furniture of the office here, and his deputy was engaged in packing and shipping it during a greater portion of the day. The action of Mr. Mathews in removing from this city is much commented on. His districts comprises the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and it is a puzzle to find out why he should desire to get away from two of them and do business at arm's length rather than be in convenient communication.

In the whisky cases Parker R. Mason, W. T. Galson & Co., Roelle Junker & Co., the Lake Shore Distillery Company, and G. G. Russell, were all ordered to produce their books, papers, etc., before the Judge to-morrow morning.

THE PEKIN SEIZURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—Maj. Bluford Wilson was here to-day looking after the suits instituted recently against the Pekin Distilling Company for defrauding the revenue. He was also in conversation with Col. A. C. Mathews, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, who has established his headquarters here, and fairly entered upon his duties. Maj. Wilson left for St. Louis, but will return in about ten days, probably to give his personal attention to the Smith & Harper suit.

FIRES.

FOREST FIRES.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Great fires are still raging in some parts of Pennsylvania. In the northern part of Monroe County several lives were lost. The inhabitants of Locust Ridge, Evergreen, Stoddardsville, Gouldsboro and many lumbering settlements, were all driven from their homes, scores of which were laid in ashes. Hundreds of people saved only what clothing they wore. Families were driven for miles before the advancing conflagration, through the forests, and several old and feeble persons were burned to death.

OTTAWA, Can., June 3.—Reports from the Upper Ottawa state that the forest fires are doing immense damage to the timber, and that already more pine has been destroyed than the lumbermen would cut in three years.

NEAR SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 3.—A fire at Union Island last night destroyed Hilton & Foster's mill, 100,000 feet of lumber and wharves, and two schooners. The loss is $100,000, with no insurance.

AT CHATSWORTH, ONT.

CHATSWORTH, Ont., June 3.—Twenty buildings were destroyed by fire in this village to-day. Loss, $37,000; insurance slight.

IN CHICAGO.

A slight fire occurred at No. 398 South Clark street, last evening.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN HOUSE

PRICES REDUCED. One-hundred Rooms at $3; seventy-five Rooms at $3.50; and seventy-five Rooms at $4 per day. East and South Fronts. Every front Room has bath. Rooms double the size of ordinary Hotel accommodations. Messrs. Cobb and Hilton remain in charge of the office.

C. H. BISSELL,
Formerly Manager of Gardner House.
ALVIN HULBERT,
Formerly Manager of Tremont House,
Proprietors.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at	9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at	10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at	9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at	[illegible]
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.

Dock foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Mary's Hall,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P. Darlington, Principal, assisted by a full Corps of Experienced Teachers. The Tenth School Year will commence on THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1875. For Registers, with full details, address the Rector.

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SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Harbor Improvement.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. [illegible] Jefferson-st., MILWAUKEE, Wis., May [illegible], 1875.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until [illegible] o'clock m. on [illegible] day of June, 1875, for constructing [illegible] over the North Pier at Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin. For all information apply at this office. [illegible]

D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Engineers.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

The demand for money is merely nominal, and seems to have been satisfied with the few very large loans to carry produce made within the last three or four days. For general business, merchants and dealers appear to have about all the funds they need. When Cashiers go on the Board of Trade to find satisfactory paper, it may be safely inferred that the article is in active demand; and failing, as some of them did yesterday, is equally certain that business generally is dull. Rates of discount to customers, in spite of the abundance of money, are uniform at 10 per cent. Call and short-time loans on approved collaterals can be had at 6@8 per cent.

Street rates are nominal at 8@18 per cent with scarcely any good paper offering.

Exchange is firmer. In the morning it sold between banks at par, but soon advanced to 25c per $1,000 premium, which was the ruling rate for the day.

The customs receipts at this port for the month of May were $89,065.97 in coin, and $3,832.77 in currency.

The bank clearings were $5,000,000.

There was received at the State Treasurer's office, Springfield, for the month of May, $270,419.71, and disbursed for the same time, $173,662.85.

The high price of Government securities fosters a disposition to sell and reinvest in city and county bonds. Rather an active business is doing in the latter. We quote:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	124⅜	124¾
United States 5-20s of '62	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s of '64	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '65—January and July	123⅛	123⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	124⅛	124⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	123¾	124
10-40s	118⅛	118⅜
United States new 5s of '81	117⅛	117⅜
United States currency 6s	122⅜	....

Gold, 116⅛@116¼.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. certificates	97 & int.	....
Chicago City 6 ℘ ct. certificates	95 & int.	....
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	....	93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

The First National commands better figures and is firm at our quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	225	....
First National Bank	165	175
Fifth National Bank	200	....
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank	....	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	130	....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	....	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	....	108
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	....	160
Union Stock Yard National	150	....
Hide & Leather Bank	103	....
Commercial Loan Company	....	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	137½	140
City Railway, West Side	125	130
City Railway, North Side	101	105
Traders' Insurance Company	113	115
Chamber of Commerce	77	80
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	135	140
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	82	83
Pullman Palace Car Company	94½	96½
Exposition stock	....	50
District of Columbia 3.65s (guaranteed by United States)	74¼	75¼

TREASURY ROBBERY.

Even the Treasury of the United States has yielded a large prize to the thieving fraternity. On Tuesday a package of $47,000, prepared to send to the Park Bank, New York, was stolen from the Treasury Department. Up to yesterday all efforts to detect the thieves and find the money were abortive. It may well be asked, Is there any safe place in this country for money?

SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Chronicle* of the 28th reports that there will soon be four banks in operation in that city, each with a capital of $5,000,000. It gives an account of the efforts to consolidate one of these, Flood & O'Brien's bank, with the Bank of California by the former parties buying a controlling interest, taking the stock of Ralston, Sharon, and others. The stock was to be taken at 140, with a guaranteed surplus of $1,000,000. The negotiation failed because Flood & O'Brien refused to take the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, which Ralston and Sharon insisted on putting in with large amounts of mill and mining property. The leading men in California trade only in millions.

We take from the *Chronicle* the following mining stock quotations:

A private meeting of the Board caused visitors to retire, but before the room was cleared of those who expected to witness the usual after-session operations, bids of $52 for Ophir were heard, which was a healthy advance for those who were fortunate enough to have had their orders filled either on the street or in the Board. When informal sales were resumed the price advanced to about $54, at which figure considerable sales were made. Just before the afternoon session began, Ophir rose to $56 bid, but there was no appreciable advance in other stocks. Toward the close of the day, however, several claims sold for more than Board prices, particularly Chollar, Crown Point, and Julia, the latest sales of which made operators who were "long" on them feel satisfied with the situation. The following are the closing prices. Sales: California, $61.50; Ophir, $57 regular, and $57.50 seller 3; Best & Belcher, $48; Mexican, $20.50 and $21; Gould & Curry, $[illegible]; Crown Point, $37 and $37.25; Chollar, $89; Julia, $18.25; Woodville, $3. Bids—Belcher, $31; Kentuck, $15.50; Overman, $61; Imperial, $7.50; Hale & Norcross, $41; Sierra Nevada, $41; Andes, $4.37½; Bullion, $51.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money easy at 2@3. Choice mercantile paper, 3½; prime, 4@5. The only particular feature are the large offerings of paper made by railroads centering in rival Atlantic cities. To-day $500,000 of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad paper was offered at a certain bank, but not taken. The explanation of so much Baltimore & Ohio paper being on the market was not given, and the whole affair is much discussed.

Sterling strong at 487 for sixty-day, and 490 for sight.

Customs receipts, $348,000.

Gold strong, advancing from 115⅞ to 116⅝, and closing at 116½. Borrowing rates 1@2½ per annum, 1-64 per diem, and flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $270,000.

Clearings, $37,000,000.

It is estimated that the specie shipments Saturday will reach $3,000,000. The shipments to-day were $1,300,000.

Governments firm. Railroad bonds quiet and strong. State securities quiet except Tennessees, which are better.

The stock market was excited with wide fluctuations. In the early dealings prices declined ½@4¼; towards midday a firmer feeling set in, and a recovery of ¼@2¼ followed. At the second call the market was firm. During the last hour the market was irregular and lower. The greatest change of the day was in Union Pacific, which opened at 74¾, declined to 70¼, recovered to 73¾, and finally closed at 71½. Lake Shore was next in point of fluctuation, declining from 60¾ to 58, recovering to 59¾, and closing at 58¼. Western Union was another conspicuous feature of the day's market, falling from 75⅜ to 73¼, rallying to 74¾, and finally reacting to 74¼. Pacific Mail was active, and declined from 34¾ to 32, with the last sales at 32⅝. Northwestern common declined from 40¾ to 39¼, closing at 40⅜. Rock Island advanced from 103 to 103¾, and New York Central from 102 to 103. Ohio & Mississippi fell off from 23¾ to 22¾, and closed at 22⅞. Erie was quiet, and ranged between 17⅝ and 18. Other changes were less important, and generally slight. There is a great deal of uncertainty on the street, and the confusion of the speculative mind has not been equaled for a long time. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held their weekly meeting yesterday, and, as usual, recommended the Board of Directors, at their next meeting on the 9th inst., to declare the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The annual report of the Northwestern Railroad Company is anxiously looked for. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 347,000, of which 83,000 were Pacific Mail, 101,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Erie, 73,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 47,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	125	Coupons, '67	124⅜
Coupons, '62	117⅛	Coupons, '68	124
Coupons, '64	118⅛	10-40s	118⅛
Coupons, '65	121⅜	New 5s	117⅜
Coupons, new	123⅛	Currency 6s	122⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	102½	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	54	North Carolinas, old	20½
Tennessees, new	54	North Carolinas, new	11½
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	53
Western Union Tel	74¼	Wabash	9
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	15
Adams Ex	98½	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo	80	Terre Haute	8
American	64	Terre Haute pfd	22
U. S. Express	46	Chicago & Alton	101½
Pacific Mail	32⅝	Chicago & Alton, pfd	106
New York Central	102½	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛
Erie	18	Cleve., Cin. & Col	52
Erie pfd	21	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113
Harlem	133	Lake Shore	58⅜
Harlem pfd	132	Indiana Central	4½
Michigan Central	64	Illinois Central	100⅛
P., Ft. W. & Chic	89	A. & P. Tel	23
Northwestern	40¼	Union Pac. stock	71¼
Northwestern pfd	51⅜	Central Pac. stock	100⅞
Rock Island	103¼	Union Pac. bonds	102⅝
New Jersey Central	106	Del., Lack & W	117
St. Paul	33¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lowe av, s e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated June 2 .... $ 3,000
The premises No. 125 Twenty-first st, dated May 28 4,500
Taylor st, 48 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 31 6,500
Aberdeen st, 141 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 30 2,000
Western av, 72 ft s of Adams st, e f, 24x113 ft, dated May 29 6,000
Indiana av, 600 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 31x180 ft, dated May 1 7,000
Hastings st, 218 ft e of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 28 1,380
Cherry st, 44 ft n e of Division, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 26 2,200
Desplaines st, 139 ft n of Lake st, w f, 20x150 ft, dated May 1 2,750
Fifth av, 25 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 20x90 ft, dated June 2 10,000
Vincennes av, 91 27-100 ft n e of Thirty-eighth st, n w f, 18 62-100x100 ft, with 37 24-100x100 on same avenue, dated June 1 12,000
Washtenaw av, s of Twelfth st, e f, 24x124 87-100 ft; also, Fairfield av, south of Twelfth st, w f, 48x124 87-100 ft, with 96x124 87-100 on same avenue, with other property, dated May 24 16,900
Wentworth av, 385-10 ft s of Douglas place, e f, 50x125 25-100 ft, dated May 29 2,635
Madison st, 80 96-100 ft w of LaSalle, s f, 40 48-100x125 75-100 ft, dated June 1 (James Marks to Judith C. Walker) 84,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Bowen av, 158 ft w of Champlain av, s f, 25x119 feet, dated May 31 .... $ 5,000
Evans av, 217 35-100 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 29 87-100x134 23-100 ft, dated May 27 1,590

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	7,858	4,657	9,470	5,037
Wheat, bu	76,010	141,600	115,154	81,646
Corn, bu	5,604	226,630	70,772	201,390
Oats, bu	33,900	50,300	50,632	154,766
Rye, bu	507	1,540	400	....
Barley, bu	1,170	420	800	1,400
Grass seed, lbs	6,810	85,210	20,148	24,130
Flax seed, lbs	17,400	21,300	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	22,600	24,330	760
Cured meats, lbs	20,150	15,530	289,080	783,411
Beef, brls	....	....	22	62
Pork, brls	21	....	582	808
Lard, lbs	80,000	5,855	40,840	118,410
Tallow, lbs	37,177	37,690	1,500	....
Butter, lbs	3,885	115,495	13,540	63,249
Live hogs, No.	10,121	12,524	6,633	11,149
Cattle, No.	3,923	4,031	2,015	2,661
Sheep, No.	1,183	216	231	....
Hides, lbs	169,415	70,335	77,612	140,946
Highwines, brls	50	198	113	170
Wool, lbs	301,765	192,616	100,400	294,733
Potatoes, bu	5,988	4,388	1,351	505
Lumber, No. ft.	3,171,000	4,661,000	1,977,544	2,372,320
Shingles, No.	1,944,000	1,630,000	964,000	1,583,500
Lath, No.	25,000	110,000	62,250	71,000
Salt, brls	15,25	1,500	2,603	2,622

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	4,287	....
Poultry, coops	54	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,394	647
Cheese, bxs	2,388	180
Dried fruits, lbs	5,350	5,310
Green apples, brls	10	....
Beans, bu	333	385
Hay, tons	128	20
Hops, lbs	9,138	....
Fish, pkgs	967	104

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 2,826 bu wheat, 577 bu corn, 696 bu oats, 1,783 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 11 cars No. 1 spring, 101 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do (122 wheat); 24 cars high mixed corn, 124 cars and 600 bu No. 2 do, 17 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (168 corn); 4 cars white oats, 10 cars and 10,800 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (20 cars oats); 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (311 cars), 132,000 bu. Inspected out: 129,167 bu wheat, 104,235 bu corn, 27,030 bu oats, 331 bu rye, and 409 bu barley.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for the month of May:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	267,089	237,541
Wheat, bu	2,255,927	1,835,612
Corn, bu	2,400,168	2,829,000
Oats, bu	964,159	1,144,019
Rye, bu	11,228	5,131
Barley, bu	84,367	60,689
Grass seeds, lbs	1,363,157	2,207,896
Flax seed, lbs	246,036	115,580
Cured meats, lbs	2,769,479	18,284,852
Beef, brls	924	1,608
Pork, brls	2,622	18,713
Lard, lbs	1,037,492	3,633,398
Poultry, lbs	302,904	2,290
Poultry, coops	2,777	....
Game, pkgs	497	....
Eggs, pkgs	48,652	10,100
Butter, lbs	1,434,321	273,507
Cheese, bxs	25,646	8,219
Dried fruits, lbs	742,563	187,306
Green apples, brls	5,596	539
Potatoes, bu	132,023	43,502
Beans, bu	7,560	1,017
Wool, lbs	4,241,846	5,775,289
Hay, tons	2,998	312
Broom-corn, lbs	218,200	389,704
Hops, lbs	60,586	28,090
Fish, pkgs	36,763	17,651
Dressed hogs, No.	174	....
Tallow, lbs	522,112	340,310
Hides, lbs	3,206,991	3,367,016
Salt, brls	71,117	32,327

The leading produce markets were widely divergent yesterday, grain being strong, while provisions were unusually weak. The strength in grain was, however, entirely speculative, as shippers refused to operate at the prices demanded by sellers. Hence the forwarding of produce to the East seems to have once more reached the dead-lock phase in which the grain accumulates under receipts which far exceed the volume of shipments. The situation in wheat is especially awkward. As indicated in our last issue, the market is being forced up above the point at which it is safe to ship. The further advance yesterday induced the sale of some 75,000 bu which had been bought to ship, but the holders found it more profitable to sell it to be handed round from one speculator to another, instead of being placed where it would "do the most good." Of course, the consequence of this is another break, as the grain cannot be held here forever. It must be moved sometime, and the longer it accumulates the bigger will be the load to get rid of, and the less the demand for it; as the old wheat will find a competitor in the new in about two months from date. It is true that our stocks are not likely to accumulate as fast in the future as some think. A good deal of wheat is now going to St. Louis from the Upper Mississippi towns, and the receipts at Milwaukee are increasing, while ours are falling off. The holders of wheat in Milwaukee had the good sense to sell at current prices for shipment, two or three weeks ago, and have thus reduced their stocks so much that they can now afford to take a strong attitude and pay 3c per bu more than is paid in Chicago. That draws the grain thitherward, and reduces our receipts. The speculative mania is thus operating mischievously in two ways, and Milwaukee is sustaining Chicago prices for once. There will be this important difference, however, when the reaction does come: The shrinkage will be on a large quantity here, and on only a small quantity there.

It may seem an unfortunate thing that we should have so much wheat on hand so near the coming harvest; but it would be still more unfortunate for the West if it had no grain on hand. There is a big surplusage over the present wants of consumers, and somebody must carry it over till it is wanted. There need be no fear that such a time will not come. Indeed, the difficulty will probably be got rid of within the next twelve months. There is good reason to believe that the yield of the United States in 1875 will be much below the recent average. The lateness of the spring in some sections, and the relatively low price of wheat in all, tended to reduce the breadth seeded, while the ravages of insects, etc., have resulted in replanting large tracts of wheat land with corn and grasses. The crops of corn and oats will be large. Especially if the wheat crop in Europe should turn out not to be quite so good as expected, we shall have none too much wheat for the supply of the next twelve months. But it is not wanted now for consumption, except at low prices, and must be sold at low figures or held over until the demand is more urgent than now.

The dry goods market presented no features materially different from those prevalent on the preceding days of the week. Quiet again pervaded most departments and the tenor of prices was only fairly firm. Groceries were in good request at former quotations. No price-changes were noted, but there was something of an advancing tendency in sugars, which are meeting with a steadily-increasing demand. Prices of butter and cheese were easy, under a light demand and increasing supplies. In the fish market the situation was unchanged. Dried fruits were reasonably active, with most lines steadily held. Raisins and currants were quoted "off." Canned goods continue in active request. The oil market was quoted fairly active, with extra lard and carbon selling a shade lower. Bagging was quiet and unchanged. Coal and wood sold at former rates.

Lumber was steady under a fair demand. The offerings at the docks were moderate. Hardware was rather quiet, but without change in prices, except tin-plate, which has declined to $11.00 per box, in consequence of the weakness East. Broom-corn was rather quiet, but firmly held at the recent advance. Seeds were selling in small lots only at the current prices. Hops, wool, and hides were unchanged. Hay was slow and easy, especially timothy, the supply of which was in excess of the requirements of the trade. Potatoes were dull and a shade lower. The supply was liberal, and buyers generally were out of the market. Poultry was plentiful and weak. Green fruits sold at old prices.

A meeting of the unpreferred creditors of G. P. Comstock was held yesterday morning, and a committee appointed to investigate and report. The committee met at 4 o'clock in the office of the Chairman, A. M. Wright, Esq., but did little more than issue a call for a meeting of the creditors at 10 o'clock this morning in the Directors' room in the Chamber of Commerce building. It is understood that Mr. Comstock has proposed a basis of settlement, which, while nominally a good one, does not satisfy all the creditors, as many of them think he could do much better. He has offered to pay up when he has collected some $252,000 of country accounts, the value of some of which is deemed to be exceedingly problematical. His real estate is understood to be locked up with the bank which made advances on the grain shipped east, so that the settlement of the accounts bids fair to be much more complicated than has heretofore seemed probable.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

California and Oregon combined will have a grain surplus for export of at least 500,000 tons this harvest. The estimates of surplus in California vary from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of wheat. Possibly we may export in the season of 1875-'76, 350,000 tons of breadstuffs, while Oregon can easily swell the same to 500,000 tons. It is true that in some large grain-growing valleys of this State the drought has ruined the crop entirely, yet the increased breadth of land planted with good results as the sure return for thorough tillage of the soil goes far to make up for the ruin entailed upon all late planters and shiftless cultivators of the soil. Thorough cultivation, deep plowing, and early planting are almost a sure guarantee of good crops year in and year out.

The late deliveries of wheat and flour at tidewater are more free than for some time past, going to show confidence in the present harvest yield. Prices of wheat ease off, while barley keeps up surprisingly; shipments to Chicago by rail of the latter are again in order. The early potato crop at the Mission is far from promising; will be a failure. The wool market is depressed under the influence of heavy stocks, free arrivals, and high overland freights.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in speculative articles, and very weak, owing to the fact of heavy offerings. The receipts of hogs were fully up to the demand, and that market was reported easier; but the chief cause of the weakness here was the fact that the deliveries on June contracts have been larger than was expected, while outside holders for more deferred deliveries have become alarmed at the persistence with which pork stays here, in spite of the recent sharp decline of fully $3.00 per brl in little more than a month. Consumers have taken it so slowly that it now seems as if we shall have a large lot of old pork on hand next November. Lard is not in such excessive stock, but sympathy with pork and weakness in butter are telling heavily against it. Prices of both have been kept up chiefly by outside operators, aided, perhaps, by a little shrewd management on the part of those who made money by carrying the property in store on their own premises. The property has been held here chiefly on margins paid by outsiders; a good deal of lard has, however, been carried by Eastern capital.

MESS PORK—Was active for future, and declined 30c per brl, in addition to a drop of 20c on Wednesday afternoon. New York declined 60c, and the feeling at other points was weak, but our market recovered tone towards 1 o'clock, and rose about 10c from the lowest point. Sales were reported of 570 brls cash or seller the month at $19.10@19.15; 9,750 brls seller July at $19.20@19.40; 6,500 brls seller August at $19.45@19.65; and 750 brls seller September at $19.70@19.75. Total, 17,570 brls. The market closed steady at $19.10@19.15 cash, $19.30@19.35 for July, $19.55@19.60 for August, and $19.80@19.85 for September.

Extra prime pork was nominal at $14.75@15.00.

LARD—Was active, and declined 55c per 100 lbs, of which about 10c was recovered by 1 o'clock. Liverpool was nominally unchanged, but New York weakened in sympathy with Chicago. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs cash or seller the month at $13.75@13.87½; 16,000 tcs seller July at $13.80@14.12½; and 3,250 tcs seller August at $14.12½@14.40. Total, 21,000 tcs. The market closed at $13.85@13.87½c cash; $13.90 for July; and $14.12½@14.15 for August.

MEATS—Were very quiet and easier at unchanged quotations. The only sale reported was of 20,000 lbs shoulders at 8c. There was no other demand, but holders were steady in their views, alleging the fact of small stocks as a sufficient reason for keeping up prices. The market closed at 8c for shoulders, cash or seller June; 8⅛c do seller July, and 8¼c do seller August; 11⅛c for long clears, cash or seller June; 11⅜c do, seller July, and 11½c do seller August; 11⅛c for short ribs, cash or seller June; 11⅜c for do seller July, and 12c for do seller August; 11¾c for short clears, cash or seller June; 12c do seller July, and 12¼c for do seller August. Boxed meats ¼c higher than loose. Summer-cured English meats, 11@11¼c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 10½@10¾c. Bacon meats quoted at 13@14c for hams, 9¼c for shoulders, 12½c for short ribs, and 12¾c for short clears,—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 8@11c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.50 for mess, $9.50 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¾@8⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Shippers were out of the market, and local dealers bought sparingly; but the strength in wheat sustained the market for flour in the face of a very light demand. Sales were limited to 200 brls winters on private terms; 842 brls spring extras, partly at $4.70@5.00; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,142 brls. Choice winter extras, $7.00@8.00; common to good do, $5.00@6.75; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.25; fair do shipping grades, $4.70@4.90; Minnesota, $5.25@6.50; patent spring, $[illegible]@9.00; spring superfines, $3.50@4.00; rye flour, $4.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was again active and weak, the quantity on the market being much greater than the demand, and lots could only be disposed of by making concessions. The decline was about $1.00 per ton. Sales were 100 tons at $13.00@13.50 on track, and $13.25 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.50@3.62½ per brl for good, and $24.00@24.50 per ton for coarse.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $19.00, free on board.

WHEAT—Was less active and irregular, advancing ⅝c higher than the top of the market on Wednesday, but closed a shade lower than on that day. The market opened strong, under the receipt of a few orders to buy for future, and reports of a steadier feeling in Liverpool. After these orders were filled the market was at a dead lock for some time, the only buyer at the prices asked being a man to whom nobody would sell. (There are still some of that class on 'Change, notwithstanding the higher cost of membership). Then the daily postings showed smaller receipts, which were exceeded by the shipments, and New York came in firmer, which induced a better demand from local operators, the short interest buying rather freely. The rise in quotations led the holder of wheat, which he had bought with the intention of shipping, to think that he could do better with it here. So he sold out the wheat and canceled his freight engagements. When this was known, it caused a perceptible reaction, and the market ruled quite weak during the last half hour. The strength of the wheat market during two or three days past was largely due to the fact that the grain had commenced to move out, some being taken on direct orders from Europe, while not a little was engaged to be sent forward, because the parties receiving it on June contracts thought it best to send it out of the way for the benefit of what would be left behind. The fact that not a single wheat charter was taken yesterday, while some were canceled, landed a good many operators back into the "cave of gloom" from which they had emerged so triumphantly, and they became free sellers under a prospect so very discouraging, as compared with that of twenty-four hours previously. Seller July opened at 96c, sold at 96⅛c, receded to 95⅜c, advanced to 96⅛c, and declined to 95⅝c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 92⅞@94c, closing dull at the inside. Seller August sold at 97⅛@98⅛c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed nominally at 93¼c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 spring at 98c; 187,000 bu No. 2 do at 93@94¼c; 8,000 bu No. 3 do at 91@91½c; 1,400 bu rejected do at 83@84c; and 1,400 bu white Hamburg at $1.03@1.05, free on board. Total, 199,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair demand, and firmer, but closed weak. Sales were 5,000 bu at $1.01 for No. 1, and 97c for No. 2.

CORN—Was active and variable. The market was very firm early, advancing 1c for July delivery, and 2c on cash lots, the July premium having shrunk to 3c per bu. Liverpool was firm, and New York stronger, while our receipts were rather light, and exceeded by the shipments. To this was added the feeling of greater confidence in the condition, the fact that no hot corn has yet been found here being accepted as an argument that it will remain sound. The last crop was certainly secured in good condition, and the circumstances of growth and cure are as favorable as those attending any crop ever gathered in the West. The advance operated to check shipments, the same as in the case of wheat, and when this became known the market weakened. Seller July opened at 68¾c, sold at 68¾c, advanced to 69⅛c, and receded to 68⅜c at the close. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 64¾@66¼c, closing at 65¼c; and gilt-edged receipts of do closed at 67c. Seller August sold at 71¼@72¼c. Cash sales were reported of 21,200 bu high mixed at 67@68c; 220,000 No. 2 at 64¾@67¼c; 1,200 bu new No. 2 at 64¼c; 10,400 bu rejected at 64@64¼c; 400 bu ears at 63c on track; 400 bu no grade at 45c. Total, 253,600 bu.

OATS—Were in fair demand and firm at an average advance of ¼c, though the market closed at about the opening figures. The deliveries for this month were again reported small, and the fact that there was a good demand for cash, probably to apply on June options, caused operators to suspect that a good many shorts were still unprovided for, hence a feeling of firmness and reluctance to part with property. The market also sympathized with corn and wheat in advancing, and declined toward the close, owing to the decline in corn and report of dullness in New York. The receipts were light. It was reported that arrangements were being made to take out about 100,000 bu by lake. Seller June or cash sold at 58¾@59⅛c, and closed at 58¾c. Seller July sold at 56⅛@56⅜c, closing at 56⅛c, and seller August at 41½@42c, closing at 41⅞@41⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 29,600 bu No. 2 at 58⅜@59⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 54c; 1,800 bu by sample at 60@62c. Total, 32,000 bu.

RYE—Was dull and easy at 93c for No. 2 in store; seller August was quoted at 75c bid, and 80c asked. Sales include 400 bu by sample at $1.02.

BARLEY—The market was quiet and unchanged; seller September was in request and 96c was freely bid, but sellers were holding at 97c, and refused to take anything less. Cash was quiet, a sample sale of No. 2 was reported at $1.15; No. 3 and rejected were not called for. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 2 at 1.15; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.05@1.20.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in moderate demand and 15c lower, closing at $19.15 for July and $19.35 for August, with sales of 2,500 brls at $19.30 cash, $19.00@19.[illegible] seller July, and $19.30@19.50 seller August.

Lard was dull and weak, declining 35c, but closing stronger at $13.75@13.75 for July and $13.90@13.95 for August. Sales: 6,750 tcs at $13.55@13.87½ for July and $13.80@14.00 for August. The weakness was occasioned by the placing of a great deal of lard on the market. A prominent operator on the long side, who has controlled some 33,000 tcs, found the load too much for him, and passed in his margin checks to a friend. At the bottom a well-known packer stepped in and took the offerings, preventing a still farther decline. It is impossible at this writing to present statistics of losses, but they will not be very large to others than the failing party, as the trades were well secured by margins.

Wheat was weak under liberal offerings, declining ⅛@¼c. Seller July sold down to 95⅛c, and closed at 94⅞c. Seller June closed at 92½c, and seller August at 96⅞c. A sale of 40,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota was made at $1.00.

Corn was ⅜c lower, closing at 68⅛@68¼c for July, and 65⅛c for June.

Oats were quiet and easier, at 56c for July, 41⅛c for August, and 58⅜c for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was stronger at $2.23@2.32.

BROOM-CORN—The general market is rather quiet, but stocks are firmly held at the advance made on the first of the month. The receipts of broom-corn during May were 218,200 lbs; the shipments, 389,704 lbs. Quotations: Good to choice hurl, 13@14½c; brush that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 11¼@13½c; fair to good do, 10½@12c; inferior brush, 9½@10½c; crooked, 6½@8½c.

BUTTER—Trade was light. The hand-to-mouth policy is still rigidly adhered to, the conviction that prices must soon go materially lower seeming to be universal; hence light as are the daily receipts the legitimate trade requirements are about met. Holders are anxious to prevent accumulation, and, where it is necessary to "shade" prices in order to effect sales, the concession is made. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 24@28c; medium to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 11@17c.

BAGGING—Gradual improvement in the demand for grain bags is reported, and wool sacks also are meeting with a freer inquiry. Burlaps and gunnies are still very quiet. We now quote: Stark, 31½c; Lewiston, 31c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28½c; Amoskeag, 28½c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@16c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c.

CANNED GOODS—Activity is still a feature of this market. Both the country and local trade are ordering with more than usual freedom, the consumption of canned goods having been greatly stimulated by the unprecedentedly low prices. Since our previous report, there has been an advance in blackberries and 2-pound oysters, and a decline in plums and raspberries. We now quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85	@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.00	@3.25
Pears, 2 lb	1.60	@1.75
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	1.45	@1.60
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.40	@2.65
Quinces, 2 lb	2.10	@2.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	1.70	@2.00
Raspberries	1.85	@2.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.15	@1.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	1.40	@1.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.05	@1.20
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.45	@1.60
Corn, Winslow	2.40	@2.50
Corn, Oswego	1.85	@2.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	1.60	@2.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.15	@1.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.65	@1.80
Succotash, 2 lb	1.65	@1.75
Lobster, 1 lb	1.87½	@2.00
Lobster, 2 lb	2.90	@3.00
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.00	@1.10
Oysters, 2 lb, full weight	1.70	@1.80
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	1.80	@1.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	2.90	@3.00
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.00	@3.10

CHEESE—A limited business was accomplished at substantially former quotations, or at 11@12c for good to prime factory.

COAL—Orders were for limited amounts, and were filled at the quotations following: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.00; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.50.

EGGS—Were steady at 14c.

FISH—An active movement of fish to the country is still going on, and the market retains the firm tone that has characterized it for some time past. Prices range the same as at the beginning of the week: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.60@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.60; No. 1 trout, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.40@1.65; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; summer-cured cod, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@7.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices of imported fruits still show some irregularity, and our quotations of raisins and currants have been subjected to a further reduction. Domestic varieties are steadier than of late. Trade is fair and improving. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, layers, 15@18c; Turkish prunes, 8@8½c; French prunes, 12@14c; raisins, layers, $2.40@2.50; loose Muscatel, $3.65@3.80; Valencia, 10½@11c; Zante currants, 6½@6¾c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 8½@9½c; Indiana and Illinois, 7½@8½c; Southern, 7½@7¾c; peaches, halves, 9½@9¾c; do, mixed, 8½@8¾c; do, pared, 20@22c; blackberries, 10@10½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 31@32. NUTS—Filberts, 8@9c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 8@9c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were in good request at 12½@15c. Other fruits were steady: Oranges, $5.00@6.00 per box; Valencia do, $11.00@12.00 per case; lemons, $5.50@6.50 per box; pineapples, $2.00@2.50 per doz; apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl; strawberries, 12½@15c per qt; gooseberries, 6@7c per qt.

GROCERIES—Sugars were firmer, but without actual advance. Prices of sirups and molasses also show more steadiness. Coffees were quiet, the relatively high prices now ruling tending to restrict the demand. In rice, spices, soaps, etc., there was a fair movement at about steady rates. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@7c; Carolina, 7¾@8½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24½c; good to prime do, 22½@23c; common to fair, 21@21½c; roasting, 19½@20c; Singapore Java, 24@26c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11⅝c; A, standard, 10¾c; do No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; B, 10@10⅛c; extra C, 9⅞c; C No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; yellow, C No. 1, 9½@9⅝c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; common to good do, 7¾@8¼c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.10@1.15; silver drips, extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@65c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 76@78c; do prime, 70@75c; do common to good, 60@68c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@60c; common molasses, 43@45c; blackstrap, 38@39c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 21½@22½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@6¾c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

HAY—Timothy was dull and weak under comparatively liberal offerings. Prairie was also a shade easier, though choice offerings were firmly held at recent figures: Prime timothy, $21.00; No. 1 do, $19.00@19.50; No. 2 do, $18.00; mixed do, $17.00; prime upland prairie, $18.00; No. 1, $16.00@17.50; No. 2, $12.00@14.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet, but 1c higher, holders being determined not to accept former quotations, though the stocks are large and the demand is small. Sales are limited to 50 brls at $1.16 per gallon.

HIDES—Remain quiet. Following are the quotations: Green city butchers', 6c; green cured light and heavy, 8½c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 13@13½c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 17c; dry salted hides, 14c; deacon skins, 5c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet at 20@35c.

METALS AND HARDWARE—Small orders are coming forward, but trade in the aggregate is not very heavy. Tin plate is 50c per box lower, and the discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent. The decline in tin plate is due to the unsettled condition of the New York market. The rates here are lower than at any time since 1871. Other materials were tolerably steady. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $10.50. PIG TIN—Large, 26c; small, 27c; bar, 28c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1, stained, 18c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 10½c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c.

NAILS—Were in request at $3.30@3.37½, the inside for large lots.

OILS—The quotation of extra lard-oil was reduced to $1.20. Carbon also was "off" a trifle, the late sharp advance at the East not having been fully sustained. Other descriptions were steady. Business was good at the range of prices following: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.20; No. 1, $1.03@1.05; No. 2, 83@85c; linseed, raw, 65@67c; do boiled, 70@72c; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10@1.20; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 37@38c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14c; naphtha, common, 12@12½c.

POTATOES—Were dull and a shade easier. The offerings were liberal, but few buyers were on the market: Car-lots Eastern Peachblows, 80c, delivered; Western do, 70@75c; mixed and common, 35@50c.

POULTRY—Continues dull and easy: Turkeys, live, 9@10c; chickens, live, 9@10c per lb, or $3.00@3.50 in coops; ducks do, $3.00.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Dealers were selling small lots from store at current prices. The receipts continue very light, and no consigned lots were offered. Timothy was quoted at $2.40@2.60; clover at $5.25@5.50; Hungarian, $1.50, and millet at $1.55@1.60.

SALT—Was in moderate demand. The recent reduction of prices was due to competition with outside points. Quotations: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.50; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy without bags, $1.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

VEAL—Was in large supply and easy at 3@5c for common to fair, and 6@7c for good to choice.

WOOD—A fair demand for wood exists at unchanged prices, beech selling at $7.00, and maple at $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The receipts continue small, and there is no demand except from Western manufacturers, who are buying small lots of early sheared wool at a shade higher prices than those given, which are intended for the new clip. The prospect is still uncertain. We quote: Tub-washed, prime, 52@53c; do poor to good, 40@50c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@31c; do medium, 32@33c; do coarse, 30@32c.

LUMBER.

About twenty-five cargoes were at the docks yesterday. The market opened active, and about half the fleet was sold before noon. Little was done afterward. Prices were unchanged. Piece stuff sold at $8.50,—that is, Manistee and Ludington cargoes,—and inch lumber brought $8.50@12.00.

Lath were steady at $1.50.

Sales: Cargo schr Stockbridge, from Manistee, 125 m joist and scantling at $8.50; cargo scow Gladiator, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling, mill tally, $8.50; cargo schr Cecilia, from Manistee, 175 m joist and scantling at $8.50. Sold by John Mason, Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Annie Hanser, from Manistee, 170 m joist and scantling, $8.50; cargo schr Isabella Sands, from Manistee, 230 m joist and scantling, to arrive, at $8.50; cargo schr Live Oak, from Manistee, 100 m common inch at $8.50; cargo schr Melvina, from Oconto, 250 m strips and boards at $10.00; 78 m lath at $1.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo M. Dall, from Muskegon, 145 m strips and boards at $12.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

It is understood that lumber vessels are being chartered at the rates asked by the combination, which are as follows: Muskegon, $1.50; White Lake, $1.62½; Manistee, $1.87½; Grand River, $1.50.

The yard trade was fair in the aggregate at the current prices:

First clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	44.00@46.00
Third clear, 1 inch	36.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	34.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	21.00
First common siding	17.00@18.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00@35.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	27.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	10.00@13.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	12.00@18.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
A shingles	2.75@3.00

The *Northwestern Lumberman* gives the receipts of lumber at Chicago for the month ending May 25, with comparisons, as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Lumber	106,338,821	147,645,720
Shingles	66,930,000	72,391,250
Lath	5,810,000	11,802,000

The receipts of lumber by lake were 102,465,000 ft, against 138,711,000 ft for the same time a year ago; and by rail 3,873,821 ft, against 8,9[illegible] ft last season. The decrease in the receipts amounts to 41,306,899 ft.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,690	9,512	374
Tuesday	2,336	6,480	939
Wednesday	3,923	10,124	1,305
Thursday	4,070	11,200	900
Total	15,019	37,316	3,518
Same time last week	18,175	53,191	1,562
Week before last	14,642	58,623	....
Shipments—			
Monday	2,535	4,370	....
Tuesday	1,878	6,022	....
Wednesday	2,015	6,603	231
Total	6,428	16,995	231

Mr. W. P. Andrews, of the *Drovers' Journal*, leaves the city this evening for Colorado, whither he goes for the purpose of "writing up" the cattle trade of that country.

CATTLE—Trade was active, at stronger prices. The attendance of outside buyers was more than ordinarily full, and for well fatted cattle, such as can safely be forwarded East, there was a sufficiently urgent demand to cause an appreciation in values of 10@15c per 100 lbs. Good butchers' stock also commanded rather better figures,—not because of any increase in the demand, but the supply was scant. Stockers sold fairly at steady rates, or at $3.50@4.75 for common to good thrifty droves, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs. The wants of the home trade were supplied mainly at $4.00@5.00 for natives, and at $3.50@4.50 for Texans. Shippers paid $5.50@6.75 for common to extra steers, averaging from 1,080 to 1,551 lbs.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
51 extra steers	1,551	$6.75
65 extra steers	1,356	6.62½
16 extra steers	1,417	6.60
64 extra steers	1,344	6.55
58 extra steers	1,480	6.50
105 extra steers	1,345	6.40
63 extra steers	1,335	6.50
42 choice steers	1,394	6.30
35 extra steers	1,318	6.45
63 extra steers	1,346	6.35
18 extra steers	1,362	6.60
68 extra steers	1,221	6.40
85 extra steers	1,215	6.45
44 extra steers	1,294	6.40
31 choice steers	1,360	6.30
17 good steers	1,057	6.00
34 choice steers	1,221	6.25
15 choice steers	1,212	6.25
175 good steers	1,177	6.00
17 good steers	1,080	6.00
16 good steers	1,219	6.20
15 good steers	1,174	6.12½
61 good steers	1,154	6.10
43 good steers	1,151	6.10
34 good steers	1,192	6.25
21 Texas cattle	850	4.00
65 Texas cattle	813	3.80
72 Texas cattle	920	3.85
70 Texas cattle	925	3.85
24 Texas cattle	730	3.65
60 stockers	684	3.85
33 calves	131	3.50
22 Texas cattle	716	3.25
14 medium steers	1,035	5.50
18 good steers	1,047	5.70
20 good steers	982	5.00
101 Texas cattle	835	4.00

HOGS—Trade opened dull at something off from Wednesday's quotations, but improved toward noon, and prices "steadied up" when it became apparent that the receipts would not much exceed those of the day before. The range of sales was same as on Wednesday, viz.: $6.25@7.25, but the average of prices was fully 5c lower. Light weights sold chiefly at $6.80@7.00, while for heavy the ruling prices were $6.90@7.10. Low grades sold at $6.25@6.65.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	257	$7.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	$7.00	116	[illegible]	$7.00
55	183	7.00	71	174	7.00	52	199	7.00
59	199	6.90	44	279	7.00	8	155	7.00
58	200	7.05	61	190	7.00	187	214	7.00
112	210	7.05	73	184	6.95	139	200	7.00
67	200	7.00	88	221	7.00	110	203	7.00
65	211	7.00	33	212	7.10	61	216	6.90
69	200	7.00	73	259	7.10	88	202	6.85
25	283	6.50	159	263	7.00	118	192	6.80
30	157	6.50	27	202	6.95	118	186	6.87½
29	169	6.50	35	252	6.60	24	289	6.95
52	285	7.00	70	207	7.00	47	279	6.60
47	221	7.05	60	230	7.00	25	252	6.70
57	221	6.95	40	313	7.15	57	221	6.95
50	204	7.05	150	190	7.00	42	297	6.90
64	155	6.75	70	207	7.00	38	142	6.25
45	199	6.95	44	279	7.00	21	141	6.25
46	270	7.15	101	236	7.05	27	133	6.25
102	290	7.25	61	224	7.10	59	144	6.40
40	265	7.20	48	200	7.00	32	184	6.75
53	182	7.10	33	211	7.00			

SHEEP—In the absence of any shipping movement the market was dull and depressed. The wants of Chicago butchers were not sufficient to absorb the supply, light as it was, and sales were slow at $3.50@5.00 for poor to choice qualities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,140, making 3,360 for the three days, against 2,380 at the same time last week. Good cattle active and firm at an advance from Monday of ¼c; thin Texans dull at low figures; native steers ranged from 11½c to 13¼c, with some offers at 13⅜c; poor to ordinary Texans at 8½c to 9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,980, making 10,250 for the three days, against 8,550 at the same time last week. The offerings were mainly spring lambs from Kentucky. Sheep scarce and higher; poor to prime, all clipped, 5@6¾c. Lambs dull and lower for all grades except Jerseys; most of the Kentucky lambs sold at 9c; poor to extra State and Jersey, 9@13¼c.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,490, making 10,180 for the three days, against 8,410 at the same time last week; none offered alive since Monday.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 884 head, and for the three days past 2,380 head; 41 cars of to-day's arrivals were through stock, and 11 cars for sale here, all of which are sold out except two loads; the market has been active, and prices are a good ¼c higher on common to good; higher grades same as last week; best, 6¾@7¼c; medium to good, 6¼@6¾c; common to fair, 5½@6¼c; bulls scarce at 3½@5c; Cherokees, 3½@4½c; stockers scarce at 4@5½c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,410 head, and for the three days past, 7,370 head; Yorkers, $7.00@7.20; Philadelphia, $7.75@8.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head, and for the three days past, 9,200 head; selling at $4.50@5.75.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—CATTLE—The market during the past week has been fairly active, though prices were a shade lower; tops ⅛@¼c lower; while the decline was somewhat greater on middle and low grades, which are fully ¼c off. Very best, $6.25@7.50; first quality, $5.75@6.25; medium or good fair quality, $4.75@5.50; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, $4.50@4.75; most sales at $5.75@7.00. Receipts, 1,282; sales, 1,123.

HOGS—Have been dull, and prices at least ½c lower. The tendency is still downward. Fair to choice, 10@10½c, very few selling at latter figures. Receipts, 5,066.

SHEEP—Have been dull and prices unchanged. The range is $4.00@6.25; a few extra, $5.50; lambs, $2.00@4.50; stock sheep, $2.00@3.00. Receipts, 5,177.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 425; total for the week, 5,797; no market to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; total for the week, 9,800; market active; all offerings readily disposed of; prices strong at yesterday's quotations; a shade advance on the best offerings; 2,838 Ohio clipped sheep, 90@107 lbs, at $5.25@5.55; yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; total for the week, 10,600; market flat for heavy hogs; 730 selected singers, averaging 175 lbs, at $7.30; no Yorkers offering.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—HOGS—Steady; moderate demand; common, $6.50@6.80; fair to medium, $6.90@7.20; good to extra, $7.25@7.50; receipts, 1,475; shipments, 50.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 2, 21s; No. 1, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 2, 9s; No. 1, 9s 4d; spring, No. 2, 8s 2d; No. 1, 8s 9d; white, No. 2, 8s 10d; No. 1, 9s 1d; club, No. 2, 9s 1d; No. 1, 9s 5d. Corn—No. 2, 30s 9d; No. 1, 31s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—[illegible]. Lard—[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Latest—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn—Mixed, 31s.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 78s 6d; Eastern, 82s 6d. Lard—63s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 50s; long clear middles, 51s 3d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 58s.

TALLOW—American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d; crude, 7¼d.

LONDON, June 3.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent, ¼ below the bank rate.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £88,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is now 36 per cent.

CONSOLS—Money, 93⅝@93¾; account, 93⅝@93¾.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 106¾; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 102¼.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 91; Erie, 15¼@15½; preferred, 25.

LINSEED CAKE—10d.

COMMON RESIN—5⅛@5½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 26½d.

PARIS, June 3.—RENTES—64f 75c.

BANK OF FRANCE—The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,136,000 francs during the past week.

ANTWERP, June 3.—PETROLEUM—26f.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Business remains quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade is inactive. Cotton goods are moving slowly at current rates. Prints are quiet, except Garner's makes, which are selling freely at reduced rates. Brighton printed shirtings are 7½c. Heavy worsted coatings are in fair demand. Black and colored gros-grain ribbons are doing well at auction.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market about 1c better, with a moderate export and home-trade inquiry; sales 86,000 bu at $1.08@1.10 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.12½@1.14 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.14@1.18 for No. 1 spring; $1.05@1.14 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.20@1.30 for winter red Western; $1.30@1.31 for amber do; and $1.30@1.33 for white Western. Rye quiet at 95c for Canada in bond, and $1.07@1.10 for State. Barley nominal. Corn about 1c better, with fair export and home-trade demand; sales 53,000 bu at 73½@75c for steamer Western mixed, and 78@82c for sail do. Oats firm, with sales of 39,000 bu at 70@72c for mixed Western, and 70@75 for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles are nominal at 11½@12c for long clear. Lard steady; sales, 100 tcs at 14¾c for prime steam.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market firm, with only moderate inquiry; fair to good refining is quoted at 8¼@8⅜c; prime at 8½c; and No. 10 and 12 Havana at 8¾@8¾c. Coffee—Market unchanged, with a moderate jobbing inquiry; Rio, 16@19½c in gold; Maracaibo, 20@22c in gold. Teas—Market quiet; prices, however, are without decided change.

TALLOW—There is a moderate business passing, but prices are weaker; sales of 57 tcs at 9c; 195,000 lbs Western and city at 8¾@8⅞c.

WHISKY—Demand much better and prices improved; sales of 400 brls at $1.18@1.19, closing at the outside figure.

FREIGHTS—The market was easier, with a fair demand for room. To Liverpool, by steam, 40,000 bu grain at 8@8½d; 2,000 boxes cheese at 45s; 300 tcs lard at 40s. To Penarth Roads, for orders, two Italian barks, with 2,500 qrs grain respectively, at 6s and 10s gratuity.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 3.—FLOUR—Receipts, 4,000 brls; moderate demand; superfine Western and State, $4.70@4.90; common to good extra do, $4.95@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@5.65; white wheat Western extra, $5.70@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.25; St. Louis, $5.30@8.25. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.60.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $3.60@4.20.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 189,000 bu; moderate demand; No. 1 spring, $1.14@1.18; No. 2 Chicago, $1.08@1.10; do Milwaukee, $1.12½@1.13; do Northwestern, $1.08@1.10; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.05@1.14; winter red Western, $1.20@1.30; amber do, $1.30@1.32; white do, $1.30@1.33. Rye dull; Canada in bond, 95c; State, $1.07@1.10. Barley nominal. Malt firm and active; Canada West, $1.69. Corn—Receipts, 65,000 bu; better; fair demand; mixed Western, steamer, 73½@75c; yellow do, 80@82½. Oats—Receipts, 48,000 bu; dull; mixed Western, 69@72c; white do, 70@75c.

HAY—Heavy; shipping, 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio steady; fair demand for jobbing; 16½@19½c in gold; cargoes, 16@18½c in gold. Sugar quiet; steady; fair to good refining, 8¼@8⅜c; prime, 8½c; refined more active; 10½@11¼c; Muscovado, 8¼@8⅜c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; refined, 12¾@13c; crude, 6½c.

STRAINED RESIN—Heavy; $1.85@1.90.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Heavy at 32½@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $19.87½. Beef dull; plain, 10c; extra, 11c. Cut meats dull; middles heavy; long clear Western nominal; short do, 11¾c. Lard lower; prime steam, $14.18¾@14.25.

CHEESE—Heavy; 6@12c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.18@1.19.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 13½c; crude, 9¼c.

SEEDS—Clover—Nominal; timothy, $2.62½; flax, $1.80.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; extras, $3.00@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, $5.37@6.15; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, $5.75@6.25; high grades, $6.25@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.30; amber, $1.35@1.36; white, $1.40@1.45. Rye, $1.10. Corn in small supply; yellow and Western mixed, 83c. Oats rejected and weak; white, 70@71c; mixed, 68c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $22.00. Lard, 15c.

WHISKY—$1.20.

BUTTER—Firm; New York and Bradford County extras, 31c; firsts, 23@24c; Western extras, 25@26c; do firsts, 17@19c; rolls, 19@22c.

CHEESE—Dull and nominal; Western fine, 9½@10c; do prime, 7@10c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, fresh, 19c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—FLOUR—Dull; Western family, $5.75@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; mixed Western and amber $1.30; No. 1 Western red, $1.31; No. 2 do, $1.28@1.30. Corn dull for Western; Western mixed, 80½c. Oats dull and weak; Western white, 72@73c; Western mixed, 71c. Rye dull and nominal at $1.15.

HAY—Quiet but firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork firm, at $21.50@22.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $8.34; clear rib, 11¾c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib, 12½@13c; hams, 14½@15c. Lard firm but quiet; refined at 15c.

BUTTER—Strong and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude, 6@6½c; refined, 13@13½c.

COFFEE—Dull; no cargoes; 15½@18½c; jobbing ½c higher.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy, offered at $1.18 without buyers.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. The stock of wheat flour in Cincinnati June 1 was 42,395 brls; rye flour, 1,400 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; red at $1.20@1.25. Corn dull and unchanged; 70@72c. Oats dull and declined; 63@67c. Rye dull and declined; $1.15. Barley quiet and weak.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $20.12½@20.25. Lard dull and unsettled; steam, 13¾c; kettle, 14½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; 8¼c; 11⅛c; 11¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged; 9¼c; 12½c; 12¾c.

WHISKY—Fair; advanced; $1.15.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 3.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.22; July, $1.24; extra do, $1.24; amber do, cash and June, $1.22; July, $1.23; August, $1.25½; No. 2 red, $1.16; August, $1.24½; No. 2 amber Illinois, July, $1.25½. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed, cash and June, 72c; August, 75c; low mixed, 69½@70c; no grade, 65c. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 2, 61@61½c; white, 65½c; Michigan, 61c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—FLOUR—Inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.00½; No. 2, 96¼c; July, 95¼c. Oats firm, good demand; No. 2, in store 58c. Corn firmer and in demand; No. 2, mixed, 62c, cash and June; new in store, 63c. Rye neglected and nominal; new in store, 98c. Barley steady; No. 2 in store, $1.15; No. 3, steady, at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and neglected; prices nominally lower. Mess pork, $19.25. Prime lard, 13¾@14¼.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal. Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c; to Oswego, 7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; oats, 900 bu; wheat 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 200 bu; wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 800 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 3.—FLOUR—Dull, and sales only in small lots as wanted by jobbers; Western superfine, $4.00@4.75; common extras, $5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, $5.50@6.50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.25@7.00; Illinois, $6.50@7.50; St. Louis, $6.50@8.50; Minnesota dull; $6.00@8.50. Corn quiet but firm at 84@85c for mixed and yellow. Oats, 73@78c for mixed and white.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn better; shelled, 72@73c; ears, 65@66c. Oats firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, car lots, 10½c; State test, 11½c; small lots, 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,600 bu; corn, 2,450 bu; oats, 1,930 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—CORN—Firmer; 87@90c.

BRAN—Easier; 95c@1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; mess, $21.50. Salt meats firm; shoulders, 9@9¼c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $4.25.

Others unchanged.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; prices unchanged. Corn quiet; prime shelled, 80c free in elevator; ear, 78@80c on track.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $1.40@1.42½ at Parker's Landing; refined, 12½c, Philadelphia delivery.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Better demand. Corn—Fair inquiry. Oats—Sluggish.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c; corn, 6½c; oats, 4½c to New York.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, JUNE 3.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; schr West Side, Oswego, salt; schr E. J. McVea, Egg Harbor, cedar posts; schr Melvina, Oconto, lumber; schr Clara, Manistee, lumber; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hoboken, Oswego, coal; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr G. D. Norris, Good Harbor, lumber; schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal; scow S. P. Wilson, Leland, lumber; schr Buena Vista, Wilson's Pier, lumber; schr Frank D. Barker, Charlotte, coal; schr Portland, Little Lodus, coal; schr Helvitia, Buffalo, coal; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. S. Richards, Buffalo, coal; schr Lady McDonald, Port Burwell, wood; schr Dundee, Montreal, salt; schr Charles Luling, Manistee, lumber; schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber; barge Peshtigo, Buffalo, coal; schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, salt; schr Red Wing, Buffalo, coal; schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, lumber; schr A. M. Beers, Whitefish Bay, lumber; schr Norman, Oconto, lumber; schr John M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal; schr James C. Harrison, Buffalo, coal; schr Tom Paine, Holland, wood; schr Guide, Clay Banks, wood; schr Mont Blanc, Bay City, lumber; schr Floretta, Jacksonport, railroad ties; stmr Huron, Saugatuck, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, coal; schr Lewis Day, Alpena, lumber; schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, lumber; schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mariner, Centreville, wood; schr Rob Roy, Cascoe Pier, wood; schr G. E. Purington, Two Rivers, lumber; schr B. Calkins, Manistee, lumber; scow Banner, Holland, railroad ties; prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; schr Jennie White, Henderson, potatoes; schr S. Bates, Clay Banks, wood; schr A. Marker, Cheboygan, lumber; schr E. Davidson, Menominee, lumber; schr Grantham, Kincardine, salt; schr L. B. Coats, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, lumber; schr W. H. Willard, Mathias Pier, lumber; schr Milwaukee Belle, Menominee, lumber; schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber; schr H. D. Moore, Frankfort, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hercules, Stony Creek, bark.

CLEARED—Schr Queen City, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat; schr A. M. Beers, L. Bay de Noc, 40 pkgs mdse; stmr Menominee, Muskegon, 9 brls pork, 3 bbls whisky, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 18 brls sugar, 5 pkgs coffee, and sundries; schr Watertown, Kingston, 18,604 bu wheat; schr Lilly Parsons, Brockville, 17,000 bu wheat; schr Acorn, Walkerville, 21,127 bu corn; schr Persia, Michigan City, 100 m lumber; scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 8 brls pork and sundries; stmr Huron, Holland, 5 brls pork, and sundries; schr Frank C. Leighton, Buffalo, 24,082 bu corn; schr Monticello, Ogdensburg, 20,503 bu corn, 100 brls flour; prop Cuyahoga, Bayfield, 45 brls flour, 1,500 feet lumber, 16 bales broom-corn, and sundries; prop Peerless, Marquette, 100 brls pork, 100 brls beef, 450 bags grain, and sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 11 bales broom-corn, 22 bdls green pelts; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 40 kegs beer and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were very quiet, though there was some inquiry for room for corn and oats. Several engagements made on the previous day were canceled, orders having been received from the East to sell the grain here, as there was no profit in shipping it. Corn charters were reported at 3¼c, and oats at 3c. The rate for wheat was nominally 3½@3¾c. The schr F. C. Layton takes corn to Buffalo at 3¼c, and the schr Orphan Boy oats at 3c. Also the prop Cuba part cargo corn through; capacity, 37,000 bu corn and 30,000 bu oats. The Cuba fills up with oats.

MILWAUKEE.

The following charters were made on the 2d: To Buffalo—Bark Lottie Wolf, wheat at 4c. To Goderich—Schr Minnie Slauson, wheat at 2½c, in gold, elevator free. To Ogdensburg—Schr M. J. Cummings, wheat at 8c.

DETROIT.

Grain rates on the 1st were quiet and unchanged. C. K. Dixon reports the barge Guiding Star, lumber, Alpena to Chicago, $1.25, on rail.

CLEVELAND.

Matters on the river yesterday were decidedly better than for some time past. Freights were firm with a strong upward tendency, and among vessel men a good feeling seemed to exist. Coal is beginning to come in in fair quantities, except Briar Hill, none of which has yet been received, as the miners are still out. Those vessels which have not cargoes here are leaving for other parts, from which they have engagements for loads. One broker yesterday was heard to say that he was of the opinion that from this time on business would continue to brighten. The engagements reported are schrs Newsboy, coal to Milwaukee at 60c free, and oak staves from Green Bay to Buffalo at $8 per thousand, on the rail; Fayette Brown, railroad iron from Cleveland to Chicago, $1.50, gross tons straight; Sweetheart and E. L. Coyne, iron ore, Marquette to Cleveland, private terms; G. H. Kimball, coke, Sandusky to Marquette, at $1 free, and ore back, private terms; Emma C. Hutchinson, coal to Chicago at 65c; George Warmington, coal to L'Anse, and ore back, no rates mentioned.—*Leader*, 2d.

ILLINOIS RIVER NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 3.—ARRIVED BY RIVER—Canal-boat J. Bouchard, from Peru with corn.

DEPARTED—Prop China, with merchandise for Peoria.

PASSED INTO CANAL—J. Bouchard with corn for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Prop China, with merchandise for LaSalle and Peru; canal-boat Ontario, with lumber for Peoria.

Nine feet 10 inches of water on the miter-sill at Lock 15.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 3.—PASSED DOWN—Props Wenona, Rocket, Graves with schr George W. Adams, D. M. Wilson and consort, Havana and barges, Howard and consort, Yosemite and consort, Dunkirk and barges; schrs Clyde, Charlie, Crawford.

PASSED UP—Props Benton, Idaho, Belle Cross, James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo and barges, Tempest and barges, Marine City; schrs Ann Maria, J. S. Miner, Guiding Star.

WIND—Southwest and brisk.

WEATHER—Fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 3—10 p. m.—DOWN—Prop Annie L. Craig; schrs S. H. Foster, Aldebaran, Union Jack, S. J. Tilden, Pandora, Canton, Triumph.

UP—Props Mattawan, Comet, Turner and barges, Rose and barges; schrs Stampede, Elgin, Brightie, Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

WEATHER—Calm.

The grounding of the prop Elmira, which returned here last night, was the result of an accident to her machinery.

The new iron ferry from the Grand Trunk Railway, built at Point Edwards, was launched to-day.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVED, PORT OF CHICAGO, MAY, 1875.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Schooners	2	523	[illegible]
Bark	1	309	9
Propellers	5	2,093	[illegible]
Totals	8	2,918	[illegible]

FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED, PORT OF CHICAGO, FOR FOREIGN PORTS, MAY, 1875.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Schooner	1	313	[illegible]
Propeller	1	286	[illegible]
Totals	2	599	[illegible]

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED, PORT OF CHICAGO, FOR FOREIGN PORTS, MAY, 1875.

Class	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Schooners	9	2,665	73
Barks	1	324	8
Totals	10	2,989	81

AMERICAN VESSELS ARRIVED, PORT OF CHICAGO, FROM FOREIGN PORTS, MAY, 1875.

Class	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Schooner	1	[illegible]	8

COASTWISE TRADE.

COASTWISE ARRIVALS, MAY, 1875.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Propellers	195	118,502	[illegible]
Barks	11	3,311	[illegible]
Brigs	4	1,190	[illegible]
Schooners	1,088	180,549	[illegible]
Barges	102	28,933	[illegible]
Totals	1,400	332,496	[illegible]

COASTWISE CLEARANCES, MAY, 1875.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Propellers	210	134,600	[illegible]
Barks	21	7,298	[illegible]
Schooners	1,157	215,138	[illegible]
Barges	112	36,929	[illegible]
Brigs	8	2,177	[illegible]
Totals	1,508	394,856	13,735

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The heavy showers of the past two days have caused the water in the North and South Branches of the river to rise considerably, giving it enough current to force out into the main branch most of the filth and stagnant water from those odoriferous creeks. Consequently the water in the main branch now has the color and the consistency of turtle soup. The smell that arises therefrom reminds one of by-gone days, when the Michigan Canal had not been deepened to carry the filth from the river to St. Louis. Handkerchiefs were made good use of by those who were compelled to cross any of the main branch bridges....Business at the lumber-docks was quite active yesterday. Only six cargoes of lumber remained in the market last evening....The schr J. G. King was taken into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have the damage repaired which was done to her by the squall Tuesday evening. She needs a new forefoot and considerable calking....The Vessel-Owners' Combination continues to prosper. Capt. Ryerson perfected a large number of charters yesterday at the regular combination rates....The steam-barge Baldwin, with a cargo of iron-ore from Escanaba, came in in a disabled condition, [illegible] night, about 12 o'clock, when off the port of Milwaukee, she was run into amidships by an unknown sidewheel steamer, and considerably damaged. It is believed that the new steamer Flora, on her way from Milwaukee to Manistee, did the damage.... The coal-heavers in this city went on a strike yesterday. Heretofore they were receiving $3.00 a day, but lately their wages were reduced to $2.00 a day. To this action the men demur, and say they will do no work until their old wages are restored, nor will they allow others to work at the reduced rates. Some apprehension is felt that violence will be resorted to before the troubles are over. Should the strike not be over within a few days, considerable damage will be done to the vessels in the coal trade, as they cannot unload their cargoes. There are about ten cargoes in port at present, and about fifteen more are expected within a few days. A full account of the difficulties will be found in another column.

MILWAUKEE.

A dispatch to the *Sentinel* from Sheboygan, June 2, says that two schooners—the David Vance, freighted with coal, bound for Milwaukee, and the C. S. Davis, loaded with supplies for Muskegon—were beached yesterday, the former about 3 miles south of Sheboygan, and the Davis about half a mile. A later dispatch says that the Vance was pulled off by the tugs Hagerman and Starke Brothers about 5 o'clock the same afternoon, without having sustained any damage. A portion of her cargo was lightered and taken into Sheboygan.... The new canal schr John Schuette sailed for Goderich Wednesday morning with her first cargo of grain.... The *Wisconsin* received a dispatch from Mackinaw Wednesday stating that the tug Leviathan pulled off the steam-barge Nahant from the reef at Detour on that day. She was not damaged.... A dispatch was received at this port Wednesday stating that the schooner G. C. Trumpff had been chartered to carry a cargo of staves to Oporto, Portugal. She has been insured for the trip out and return.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

DETROIT.

The following transfers of vessels were made at this port during the month of May: Scow Eagle Wing, C. H. Kimberk to Angeline Beaumy, all, $770. Schr Geo. Warren, B. F. Morton to John Sutherland, Alfred Houghton, and Miss Jane Nickil, one-eighth each, all, $500. Prop Ontonagon, S. Gardner to C. C. Blodgett, 17-31, $8,000. Scow Sunnyside, Joseph Swop and August Steer to George Chequine, half, $100. Scow Two Brothers, Noah Meldrum to Joseph Campaigne, Sr., ½, $400. Bark Thos. B. Rice, L. B. Goldsmith to Walter O. Ashley, Charles A. Chamberlain, and Horace Mitchell, ⅜, $4,000; bark Thos. B. Rice, Seth G. Fall to O. A. Olsen, ⅛, $1,850; bark Thos. B. Rice, O. A. Olsen to Walter O. Ashley and Horace Mitchell, $1,800.... The Government steamer Dahlia has arrived at this port from a complete tour around Lake Huron, where she has been to distribute light-house supplies and place buoys in position. It is reported that the work has been done, all buoys and barges being correctly placed.... The Quinn Brothers, submarine divers, left for Bay City Wednesday. They went to make an effort to get out the machinery of the prop Neptune, burned at that port last year.

LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND.

The schr C. J. Magill is now receiving her outfit. She will take on a cargo of stone from the Islands to Milwaukee, and will then go to Escanaba to receive a cargo of iron-ore.... The body of a man was found in Sandusky Bay Monday. Deceased is supposed to have been one of the crew of the schr Consuelo, which went down opposite Kelly Island. He had light, sandy whiskers, fine boots, a white-and-black check shirt, and black pants and vest, with an oil-coat over all. The body was identified by marks on his left arm to be that of one W. M. Law.

TOLEDO.

There is considerable inquiry and anxiety among the carriers of this port as to what they are to do with their vessels, which have been for some time, and are yet, lying idle, with no prospect of having anything to do for a long time to come. Many say that if they could but pay expenses, even, they would much rather their vessels should be employed than idle. With the quietude and limited demand that exists for the commodities that such vessels carry, there is but one thing for them apparently left, and that is to lay up and wait for better times.... Seamen, for some reason or another, are becoming unusually scarce. The docks are almost entirely free from them, with the exception of a few lounging about the decks of vessels just about to clear. Their wages remain unchanged, and the movement on foot some days since to force a rise from $1 to $1.25 per day has met with poor success, and will probably not be attempted again during the season.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 3.—The arrivals to-day were: From Chicago the prop Gordon Campbell; from Milwaukee the schr Annie Sherwood; from Buffalo the prop Arizona. The bark Red, White, and Blue left for Chicago with 780 tons of coal this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, in charge of the work of opening up the connection between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, opened the bids last Saturday for furnishing the stone and building the masonry for what is said to be the largest lock in the world, that of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. The following were the bids:

	Masonry 27,000 c. yds.	Filling 30,000 c. yds.
C. C. Barker & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.	$ 6.90	$ 0.35
William W. Schultz, Chicago, Ill.	7.00	50
Moessinger, Buchanan & Wagner, Chicago, Ill.	7.90	85
Joseph W. Harvey, Madison, Wis.	6.75	53
Richard & Dobney, Jackson, Mich.	8.50	50
Langon & Rosser, Minneapolis, Minn.	8.00	38
Eli S. Bange, Fayetteville, N. Y.	5.75	35
Hyde & Hunt, Jackson, Mich.	9.75	42
Boyle & Roach, Cincinnati, O.	5.25	10
August Wollbaum, Detroit, Mich.	13.00	1.00

Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati, secured the contract, which amounts to $156,750, the next highest bid being that of Eli S. Bange, amounting to $165,300. The first and seventh bids are supposed to have been by the same parties under different names. The last bid, it will be observed, was more than double the successful bid. Boyle & Roach, the successful bidders, were contractors under Gen. Weitzel for the completion of the canal at Louisville, and were unsuccessful bidders for contracts on the great Southern Railroad.

SUNDRIES.

The tug Thomas Thompson has been sold for $5,000 cash to parties in Erie.... The scow schr Cousin Mary, which went ashore recently between Holland City and Saugatuck has been abandoned.... Mariners at Toronto are having the blues; the dull times and cold weather at that point are too much for them.... Thunder Bay is to be dredged to give its channel an average depth of 11 feet of water at its lowest stage.... Dredging Black River bar, opposite its mouth, was commenced last Monday.

THE MILLERS.

Proceedings in the State Convention at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—The Millers' Convention continued in session to-day, and elected officers for the next year: President, D. B. Sparks, of Alton; Vice-President, J. H. Adams, of Joliet; Secretary and Treasurer, H. S. Halliday, of Cairo.

The subject of insurance occupied the entire session, and finally a committee appointed to give expression to the sense of the meeting, reported a series of resolutions in which was stated the fact that the millers were aggrieved by the excessive rates charged them by insurance companies for insurance, and further that the members of the Convention pledged themselves to enter into a mutual insurance company, and so soon as 100 millers shall signify their intention to go into the plan, a meeting is to be called by the Secretary, and a permanent organization is to be effected. The millers present agreed to pay for the first year the same rates that they are now charged, and thereafter pay such a premium as the actual cost of insurance should demand. There are 1,300 mills in the State, and should a majority of the millers engage in the mutual plan for insurance, it was thought the insurance would be merely nominal, judging from statistics in possession of the Secretary.

At noon the St. Louis delegation of millers, accompanied by a brass band, arrived over the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and were received at the depot by the members of the Convention in a body, escorted to the Senate-Chamber, where they were formally welcomed to the city by the Hon. Charles A. Hay, Mayor, and the Hon. Alf Oesendorff. The Hon. E. O. Stanard, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, replied, thanking the Mayor for their reception, and said they had come up to Springfield partly on pleasure, partly to see the condition of the crops, and meet with their brother millers. Other speeches were made, when they adjourned to dinner at the Leland House.

After dinner carriages were provided, and the whole party visited the Lincoln monument and the State House. Among the prominent gentlemen in the party were George Bane, President of the National Millers' Association, and D. R. Rowland, President of the Merchants' Exchange. The party returned to-night to St. Louis, and the Convention adjourned till next December.

A Horse Turns a Back Somersault.

A horse in Worcester, Mass., which evidently wished to obtain mention in the newspaper, cut up a singular caper exactly in front of the *Gazette* office on Tuesday morning. It is a handsome black horse, belonging to Tom Sloane, and attached to a light tilbury, was trotting smartly along, at the time mentioned, when his hind feet slipped on the pavement, and he fell directly backward, turning a complete back somersault and falling flat upon his back, his legs sticking straight up in the air, and his head under the body of the vehicle. The whole was the work of an instant, and how it was all accomplished was a wonder, even to those who saw it done. The vehicle was not injured, and only two or three straps of the harness were broken.

RUCKER-SHERIDAN.

The Marriage of the Lieutenant-General of the Army Happily Over.

The Wedding Ceremony---Dress of the Bride---Her Presents.

The Prominent Guests.

The marriage of Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan to Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, took place yesterday evening at the house of the bride's parents, No. 504 Michigan avenue. The ceremony was characterized by an utter lack of ostentation, and the guests comprised only the immediate friends of the family, and Gen. Sheridan's old friends and comrades.

THE WEDDING

took place shortly after the appointed hour. Bishop Foley, accompanied by Fathers P. Riordan, D. Riordan, and Noonan, arrived at the house at half-past 8 exactly. The Bishop took his place at the front of the parlor, with his back to the window, and a prie-dieu, surrounded by a profusion of flowers, before him. The rear of the room was thronged with guests, leaving open a space before the Bishop and his assistants and next to an open doorway leading into the side hall.

At 8:40 precisely, Gen. Sheridan, with Mrs. Rucker, the bride's mother, on his arm, and Gen. Rucker, with his daughter, came down the stairway and entered the room.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS

was of white corded silk, with skirt en train, perfectly plain, and cuirasse corsage, with short coat-sleeves, lengthened by gathered flounce set in with a puff of tulle, each sleeve bearing a knot of orange-blossoms. The corsage was trimmed and lengthened with plaited ruches of illusion, headed by a vine of orange-blossoms. Around the neck was a high-standing frill fastened with a knot of flowers. A long tulle veil fell gracefully in soft folds to the end of the train, fastened to the hair with a wreath of orange-blossoms.

THE BRIDE

is slight in figure and graceful. While her hair is a light brown, her eyebrows are almost black and very straight, giving an expression of decision to her face, relieved, however, by the sweetness of her smile. As she stood before the Bishop in her bridal robes she looked wonderfully fair and benignant. She was perfectly composed, and a slight flush was on her features. Gen. Sheridan was composed in demeanor, and what with the seriousness of his look, seemed rather stern in his aspect.

BISHOP FOLEY

prefaced the ceremony with a short address to the couple on the sacred nature of the contract they were about to assume, and how it was not to be entered into unadvisedly. He knew, however, that they had a just appreciation of the duties they were about to impose upon themselves, and that their union would be to the increase of virtue and happiness of living. The wedding service was then performed according to the impressive ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride made her responses in a clear, sweet voice, while Gen. Sheridan's deep bass was full of unwonted earnestness of accent. Some amusement was created by Bishop Foley's celerity in congratulating the bride. As he finished the ceremony without altering the inflection of his voice he went straight on saying: "I have the pleasure of congratulating Mrs. Sheridan." Gen. Sheridan was the first to salute his bride, raising her veil and kissing her with hearty affection. Her father and mother and the other members of the family followed his example. The other guests then pressed forward with their congratulations. The company then went into

THE DINING-ROOM.

Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan leading the way and followed by Bishop Foley and his assistants and the other guests. The table was beautifully ornamented with flowers, and an inviting collation was spread. The bride's cake was cut and pieces of it distributed in small boxes tied up with white ribbon provided for the occasion.

THE INVITED.

There were many beautiful dresses and fair ladies to be seen in the company, and the room fairly shone with gold lace and fringe. Gen. Sherman was there, smiling and chatty as ever, accompanied by Mrs. Sherman. Among the others were Gen. Augur, Gen. and Mrs. Crook, Gen. Terry, Gen. Ord, Gen. and Mrs. D. L. Stanley, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. and Mrs. McFeely, Gen. John Pope, Gen. George H. Forsyth, Col. and Mrs. Andenried, Col. and Mrs. Whipple, Col. and Mrs. Bacon, Maj. William Dunn, Capt. Ed Smith, Lieut. Rucker, Lieut. Henley, of the Sixth Cavalry, the hero of the recent cavalry fight with the Indians near Fort Wallace, Dr. Morris J. Asch, of New York; Col. Henry Farrar, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Capt. and Mrs. Gillas, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Gen. and Mrs. Drum and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Brideman, Mr. and Mrs. Finney and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wilson and daughter, Mr. Samuel Wheeler, Mr. Moriarty, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. Sam Johnson, Mr. John Jarves, Mr. Whiteall, of Detroit; Mrs. Col. Kinzie, Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, Miss Beattie, and Mr. and Mrs. Fox, of Australia.

THE PRESENTS

were arranged in a room in the second story, and were very rich and beautiful. Among the most costly was a rosewood dressing-stand of the rarest and most ornate workmanship. It was surmounted by an exquisite floral display. This was a large piece 24 by 30 inches, made of the choicest and most costly flowers. In its centre was the initial S, the body of which was composed of carnations lined with Southern ferns. It was crossed by two miniature United States flags, also made of flowers. The field was composed of blue ageratum spangled with small white flowers to represent the stars. The stripes were formed of red carnations and white rose-buds in alternate lines. The initial and flags were surrounded and the interstices filled up with Marshal O'Niel roses, daturas, passion-flowers, Jaqueminot rose, tea-roses, and callas. A border of ferns, which drooped gracefully over the edges, surrounded the whole. It was a rare specimen of the florist's art, and its perfume filled the apartment. It was made by E. Saunders, the florist, at 93 Madison street.

The most conspicuous of all was a silver service presented to Gen. Sheridan by a number of his personal friends. It consisted of six pieces, all of the most elegant workmanship.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S GIFTS

were a very handsome coupe, elegantly finished, brown satin linings, silver mountings, gold, and rubber harness; a pair of sorrel thoroughbred horses; a pair of first-water diamond solitaire earrings to match the engagement ring; a silver jewel-case, and in a pink satin case a necklace of gold beads, alternately oblong filagree and round cut ones, attached a gold pendant with a fleur de lis in large diamonds; a Bijou watch and one of Tiffany's silver girdle chains, and favors for the wedding fan; one set of pearl earrings and pin.

AMONG THE OTHER PRESENTS

were the following:

A seed-pearl set, pin and earrings, from President and Mrs. Grant.

Elegant white satin fan, overlaid with point lace, mother-of-pearl sticks and handle, from Col. Fred Grant.

A bijou watch, beautifully enameled in all the delicate shades, a network of running vines and tiny rosebuds wandering over a pale-blue background; a delicate chain, with balls of the same exquisite workmanship at intervals, and a crossbar,—a perfect wonder of vines and rosebuds,—completed this masterpiece of beauty,—one of the most beautiful gifts sent in, the present of Gen. Knapp.

A French card-receiver, gold box, encircled by a painted wreath, the close-fitted cover of the rarest diamond crystal, with "Irene" graven in; Miss Wadsworth.

A very neat gold chatelaine, with attachments, from Col. Michael V. Sheridan, brother of the General.

A Catholic prayer-book, illuminated text, gold clasps, blue and pearl cover, from Mrs. Col. M. V. Sheridan.

A neat bronze inkstand from Mr. Fullerton, of St. Louis.

A magnificent set of bronze candelabrum and inkstand griffins (designs); Maj. Jones.

Coral necklace of the rose pale pink beads, and ball and pendant earrings to match; Gen. Sheridan's mother.

A very elegant wrought lace handkerchief; Miss Anna Wilson.

A point lace handkerchief, very valuable, and of a beautiful Grecian pattern, to be worn on the bridal occasion; A. T. Stewart.

Point lace fan with carved mother of pearl handle; Gen. and Mrs. Drum.

A thread lace carriage sun-shade with lavender silk lining; Col. and Mrs. Gillespie.

A white silk parasol with ivory stick and thread lace cover, from Gen. and Mrs. Fry.

A gold locket set with turquoise; Gen. and Mrs. Baird.

A beautiful point-lace fan, from Gen. and Mrs. Babcock.

A gold necklace and pendant ornament, from Samuel Johnson, Esq.

An amber rosary, from Mr. Lawlor.

An ivory missal, from Dr. and Mrs. N. F. Cooke.

A basket of flowers, from a friend in Mobile.

An elegant piece of bronze, from Dr. Arch.

Besides the above are the following from various donors: An elegant bronze table; one deep point-lace flounce; point-lace collar and sleeves; point-lace fichu; pearl cross; solitaire finger and ear rings; diamond bracelet; full set of etruscan gold; set necklace and ear-rings; large coral cross; set Roman jewelry; gold berry bowl and spoon; blue enameled watch set with pearls; magnificent bronze clock, with ornaments to match; full set gold-lined salt cups and spoons; two blue enameled vases, very elegant; two silver dinner coffee sets; one sold gold fish-knife and fork; one silver fish-knife and fork; one exquisite book-rack; set of Mrs. Browning's and Mr. Bryant's poems; a variety of bouquet-holders, silver, etc.

After partaking of the collation, and at what was still comparatively an early hour, the bride and groom, accompanied by a few friends, took their departure and were driven to their future home, the General's house, No. 708 Michigan avenue.

WEDDING AT NORMAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—At Normal, this afternoon, Mr. Frank R. Baker and Miss Della Shelton, of Normal, were united in matrimony. Miss Sheldon is one of the most beautiful and estimable ladies of this section. Her husband is a well-known merchant of Logan County.

THE DOCTORS.

WISCONSIN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 3.—The concluding session of the State Medical Society was held this morning. Some more papers were presented, and a variety of business transacted. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. B. Whiting, of Janesville; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Ira Manly, Jr., of Markesan; Dr. F. Zenn, of Milwaukee; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. T. Reeve, of Appleton; Assistant Secretary, Dr. F. Nichols, of Milwaukee. A number of delegates to the American Medical Association and to the State societies were appointed. A resolution was adopted for a committee of one from each Congressional District to report on the diseases of the year, observations to be taken the 1st and 15th of each month. A Committee was continued with a view to secure a law for a State Board of Health. The establishment of a Medical College in connection with the State University, in view of the action of the last Legislature in transferring the Soldiers' Orphans' Home property for such purpose, and of a speech at a banquet last evening of President Chadbourne, of the State University, in favor of a University Medical College to be established at Milwaukee, and then of a Homeopathic School if the friends of that practice desired putting Wisconsin on a par with Michigan, was discussed at some length, and the President severely criticised for suggesting the idea that those outside the true Allopathic medical church were entitled to any such consideration. It was finally voted that the establishment of a medical college in the City of Madison is inexpedient; also, that this Society express its disapprobation of any action looking to any mixed medical school in connection with the State University. The new President, Whiting, and others, declared against establishing any medical schools in Wisconsin at present, declaring that those of Chicago met all their wants. After giving thanks generally, and inducting the new President, the Association adjourned to meet in Milwaukee in June.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 3.—Court met at 8 a. m. pursuant to adjournment, with a full bench present. The regular order of business was taken up this morning by the call of the docket from No. 1 to 20 inclusive:

1. The People &c. on complaint, &c. vs. Walton H. French; error to Clay; stricken from the docket.
2. Hezekiah Hedges et al. vs. Margaret Delapp, et al.; error to Crawford; stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate.
3. Thomas G. Holland vs. The People, etc.; error to Jefferson; dismissed for want of prosecution.
4. Martha Jane Kesler vs. Enos Organ, et al.; error to Lawrence; motion for an extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.
5. Parker, Martin, Tate, et al. vs. George W. Tate, et al.; error to Saline; dismissed for want of prosecution.
6. Martin L. Fowler, et al. vs. William H. Joseph, et al.; error to Crawford; same order.
7. S. A. Phillips vs. H. A. Pitts & Co.; error to Effingham; taken on call.
8. Vashti Turney et. al. vs. Trustees of Schools, etc.; error to Wayne; continued for service.
9. John Reitz, impleaded, etc.; error to Washington; taken on call.
10. Mary A. Cingman et. al. vs. Henry Hopkins; error to Randolph; same order.
11. John C. Jones et al. vs. John W. Neely; error to Randolph; same order.
12. Charles H. Robert, et al., vs. Calvin Stizleman, et al.; error to Jersey; same order.
13. Ezra M. Baring vs. William M. Lavalle; appeal from Cook; dismissed for want of prosecution.
14. William Bullington vs. Stephen Bullington, et al.; error to Saline; affirmed under rule for want of abstracts and briefs.
15. Francis Butler vs. S. P. Walker; appeal from Superior Court of Cook County; continued by agreement.
16. Board of Education, etc., vs. Gottlieb Neidenberger et al.; error to Madison; taken on call.
17. John B. Bowman vs. Henry C. Cunningham; error to St. Clair; same order.
18. John S. Claymore vs. Abraham Williams, guardian, etc.; error to Johnson; same order.
19. William G. Kase, etc., administrator, vs. Sarah Painter et al.; error to St. Clair; same order.
20. George Stone et al. vs. Washington Duvall et al.; error to Monroe; same order.

MOTIONS.

25. Joseph Schmidt vs. Christina Schmidt; error to St. Clair; motion to strike bill of exceptions from record.

35. Iron Mountain, Chester & Erie Railroad vs. Louisa Hamell; appeal from Perry; appeal dismissed; 5 per cent damages.

81. Dwyer Tracy et al. ex., etc., vs. Mary Hadden; appeal from Marion; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

87. George Rice vs. David Brown; appeal from Marion; same order.

93. Rawleigh Ralls vs. Isabella Ralls, administratrix, etc.; appeal from Randolph; motion to dismiss cross-bill.

95. Roland Whitney vs. N. G. Stevens; appeal from Jasper; appeal dismissed and record refiled on a writ of error.

96. Coleman Harris et al. vs. Joseph Shryneck et al.; appeal from Jasper; motion for a rule on appellant to supply injunction bond.

97. John A. Hunt vs. Joseph Cooper; appeal from Jasper dismissed; 5 per cent damages.

98. John A. Hunt vs. Theresa Mescatt use etc.; appeal from Jasper dismissed; 10 per cent damages.

99. Thomas Wakefield vs. Enos Schreeves; appeal from Jasper; dismissed.

103. Walker Hurley vs. Lewis F. Casey et al.; appeal from Marion; dismissed for want of prosecution.

140. Henry A. Sale vs. Andrew T. Fike; appeal from St. Clair; dismissed; 5 per cent damages.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Paris Salon.

New York Evening Post.

The Salon this year contains in all 3,860 works, of which 2,019 are oil-paintings; 808 water-color drawings, pastels, miniatures, and paintings on porcelain; 620 works in sculpture; 48 medals and cameos; 104 architectural drawings; and 263 engravings, etchings, lithographs, and wood-cuts.

In the department of oil-paintings American artists are well represented. Among the number Miss Emily Fuller, of New York, sends "The Taster"; Henry Bacon, of Boston, a pupil of Cabanel and Frere, "The Boys of Boston Complaining to Gen. Gage in 1770"; A. Bierstadt, a "Sunset on the Prairies"; E. H. Blashfield, of Brooklyn, a pupil of Bonnat, "A Young Poet"; F. A. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, a pupil of Gerome, "A Calm Day in Upper Egypt," and "A Nubian Story-teller in the Harem"; J. Appleton Brown, of Boston, a pupil of Lambinet, "Summer" and "The Borders of the Sea"; Miss Mary Cassatt, of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Soyer, a "Portrait of a Lady"; J. Foxcroft Cole, of Boston, a pupil of Jacque, a "Landscape in Normandy"; Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, a pupil of Gerome, "Whistling for Plover" and "Rail Shooting"; Miss Elizabeth J. Gardner, of New Hampshire, a pupil of Merle, "The Sorceress"; G. P. A. Healy, portraits of "Miss Bryan," "Lord Lyons," and "Dr. T. W. Evans"; D. K. Knight, of Philadelphia, "The Bathers"; Henry Leland, of Boston, a pupil of Bonnat, "Portrait of a Gentleman"; Edward H. May, of New York, portraits of "Gen. Tevis" and Dr. Piorry"; Miss Susan Porter, of Hartford, a pupil of M. A. Tissier, "An Infant"; Miss Emily Sartain, of Philadelphia, a pupil of Luminais, a portrait of "A Lady" and "The Conviction"; Clement Swift, a pupil of Harpignies, "Bon Voyage" and "The Preacher"; Miss C. Tompkins, of Washington, a pupil of Bonnat, "The Artistic Debut"; S. Douglas Volk, a pupil of Gerome, "In Brittany"; Charles Volkmar, of Baltimore, a pupil of Harpignies, "A Ford," "A Landscape," and two etchings; J. Alden Wier, of New York, a pupil of Gerome, a "Portrait"; Robert Wylie, of Philadelphia, a pupil of Bayre, "A Colporteur," "Chiffonier and Merchant" of faience.

In all, the works of twenty-two American artists are exhibited, six of whom are women.

THE COUNCIL.

Regulating the Residences of School-Teachers.

The Court-House Question Again Taken Up.

Miscellaneous Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday morning, Ald. Dixon in the chair.

A communication was received from His Honor asking the concurrence of the Council in the appointment of Christopher Hatz as a member of the Free Library Board in place of Hermann Raster, resigned.

On motion of Ald. Schaffner, the Council concurred in the appointment.

FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

A communication was received from the Comptroller reciting the action taken in the Fullerton avenue conduit case. The conclusions reached are, that the contractors had a right to throw up the contract, and that the city was liable for the contractors' expenditures for labor, material, etc. The settlement recommended provided that the city should pay $22,334, in addition to the $13,212.22 already paid, and that the contract be rescinded. Further, the report recommended that the plant, materials, etc., of the contractors be bought by the city if the work be continued either by the city or on a contract.

After some discussion, the communication was ordered laid over and published.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the County Commissioners, giving the resolution asking for a conference committee of five on the appointment of architects for the new Court-House.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the communication be received and the committee be appointed.

Ald. Schaffner thought that the committee would be useless unless they were empowered to do something. He wanted them authorized to make some proposals if appointed.

Ald. Waterman thought the request should be complied with out of common courtesy.

Ald. Coey said that nothing had been concluded on in previous committees of conference because the Committee on the part of the Council had no authority.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the Committee on Public Buildings be the Conference Committee on the part of the Council.

Ald. Campbell said that the English of the communication was that the County Board would not agree with the Council. He thought that the Conference Committee was not a proper measure to be taken in the case.

Ald. Hildreth thought the County Board had more to say about the Court-House Square than the City Council had. He remembered how unanimity had been reached in the matter of the two wings to the old Court-House by a Committee of Conference. The same plan would probably produce unity now.

Ald. Richardson was opposed to any new committee; he wanted a Conference Committee, but thought the Council's Building Committee was the best that could be selected. He wanted the Committee to be instructed as to what the compensation for the architects should be, and thought that they should be stiff in presenting the wishes of the Council.

Ald. Hildreth thought that if the Building Committee wanted to be relieved from service they should be.

Ald. Ryan moved the previous question. He thought that if talk would build a Court-House Chicago would have one higher than the Tower of Babel.

The previous question was ordered and Ald. Hildreth's motion prevailed; ayes, 17; nays, 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication was received from the Mayor asking the concurrence of the Council in the appointment of S. Jacobs as City Weigher. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

A petition was received from the residents on North Wells street, asking that the name of the street be changed to North Fifth avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

Ald. Stout submitted a resolution asking for the election of a German corporation newspaper. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WHERE TEACHERS MUST LIVE.

Ald. Hildreth submitted a resolution prohibiting the employment of any teachers in the public schools unless they be residents of the city.

Ald. Coey said he could see no reason why teachers could not board in the rural districts if they could do so cheaper.

Ald. Campbell wanted to know where the Council got its authority over the Board of Education.

Ald. Hildreth said that the charter of 1872 gave the Council authority to abolish the Board if they chose, and he wanted to make an issue with them at once.

The order was referred to the Committee on Schools, with instructions to report Monday evening.

Ald. Schaffner moved the passage of a resolution requesting the North Chicago City Railroad Company to run its cars south on Clark as far as Van Buren street. Passed.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRY.

Ald. Hildreth presented an ordinance providing for the regulating of street-sprinkling, and forbidding any person living outside the city taking water from the city mains.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

Ald. Stout presented an order forbidding the use of the Council Chamber by any Court. Passed.

A petition was presented from P. Foley asking for the refunding of $50. Referred to the Finance Committee.

ORDERS.

Ald. Ryan introduced an order for the paving of Cornell street by private contract with Thomas Reilly & Co. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Reidy introduced an order for laying water-mains on Ashland avenue from Thirty-third street to 175 feet south of Thirty-fifth street; on Bloom street from Thirty-third street to Thirty-sixth street; on Beers street from Archer avenue to Thirty-fifth street; and on Thirty-fifth street from Ashland avenue to Long John street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Campbell introduced an order for opening Marshfield avenue to Taylor street. Also referred to Board of Public Works.

Ald. Campbell introduced an order for paving Madison street west from the C., C. & I. C. Railroad track to the boulevard with gravel. He then called for the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. White moved that when the Council adjourn, it adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening to hear Ald. Campbell's speech on the Madison-street improvement.

Ald. Richardson moved that it be first published in pamphlet form. He suggested Campbell Hall as the most appropriate place for its delivery.

Ald. Richardson objected to its passage, for the reason that streets in the South Division were in a most "damnable" condition.

Ald. White and Richardson were ruled out of order and the reference was to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

Ald. Campbell moved that the Board of Public Works be instructed to report on the cost of a bridge at Washington street. Referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

Ald. Ryan presented an ordinance changing the name of Fig street to Tell place. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

Ald. Ryan presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to make the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company place a watchman at the crossing of its tracks and Division street. Passed.

A petition was presented from H. Horner withdrawing his bid for land for school-houses. Placed on file.

On motion of Ald. Coey the Council adjourned.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THROUGH STATE STREET CARS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 3.—Will you allow space for me, on behalf of the suffering, perplexed and annoyed citizens of the Fifth Ward who live near State street, to mention a few of the grievances of the residents of that ward, suffered by reason of long continued neglect and refusal by the Chicago City Railway Company in regard to running its cars on State street to the city limits without change. If any portion of the city, more than another, is suffering by reason of the most willful and censurable conduct on the part of the managers of a street-railway, it is the portion above mentioned.

The Company have not only neglected and refused to run their cars to the city limits, but have recently put State street, near Thirty-sixth, and between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, in such a condition that it is not only an annoyance, but an actual and dangerous obstruction, to every one passing along that thoroughfare. Some three weeks ago, under pretense of putting in switches and preparing to run the cars through to the city limits, without the change and delay now made at Thirty-fourth street the Company tore up the street at these points and filled the sides of the street with ties and stringers, and in this condition the street is at present, with no indication whatever that the Company intend to do any more. Indeed it is the conviction of many of the residents that this state of things has been brought about by the Company purposely to harrass and annoy the citizens, in retaliation for some just complaints that have been made against the Company for their neglect in these matters. The street between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth is almost wholly obstructed, except upon the track itself, so much so that it is impossible for teams to pass, and hardly to drive at all without going into the ditch on the side of the street. Two teams met at this point yesterday, and, in order to extricate the wagons from the trap in which they were locked, one team was compelled to drag through the ditch and over the sidewalk into a vacant lot, and thence by an alley to Thirty-eighth street.

The condition of State street the whole distance from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth is so exceedingly bad that vehicles are liable to be upset and broken, and so bad as to cause constant danger to life and limb; and there is every hour danger that the city may be called to respond in heavy damages for serious injury to person or property by reason of this miserable condition of the street. It is fully time that the Board of Public Works should take this matter in hand, and see that a remedy be at once applied. If any private citizen should be guilty of such acts he would at once be put to trouble and costs.

The citizens of this part of the city insist, too, that the Company should be obliged to run sufficient cars, without change, to Thirty-ninth street, to accommodate the very large number of residents who desire to use them. At present there is a car from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth only once in fifteen minutes up to 7 o'clock evening, and after this only once an hour till midnight. This is practically no accommodation at all, as nearly all passengers, on reaching Thirty-fourth street, rather than wait for the Stock-Yards car, for from one to fifteen minutes, walk the rest of the distance. Now, the Company should be compelled to do what is reasonable and practicable to accommodate the public, or remove its tracks altogether from State street between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth streets, inasmuch as their operations over the street are a mere license by the city, they having no charter or legal rights whatever on State street south of Thirty-first; and those who are suffering so much at present by reason of this miserable condition of things call upon the Common Council to oblige the Company to thus relieve these people or vacate the street entirely.

TAX-PAYER AND RESIDENT OF THE FIFTH WARD.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 3.—Wednesday, May 26, at an interview with Mr. Isaac Greenebaum on the subject of his pretended claim against myself and David S. Greenebaum, in the presence of Henry N. Hart, Esq., I expressed to him my willingness to have the matter in controversy decided in arbitration by any three of the Judges in Cook County, he to choose one and I to choose another, and the two Judges so chosen to choose a third one. I left for New York on the following day, returning here this morning. In the meantime, Isaac has ventilated his spleen by filing an amended bill in chancery, the falsehood of which will be refuted in due course. Respectfully,

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

The proposition above referred to was made by Mr. Henry Greenebaum to his brother Isaac in my presence, and I urged it to the favorable consideration of Mr. Isaac Greenebaum as a just and fair proposition.

HENRY N. HART.

GRADUATING DRESSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WINONA, Minn., June 2.—I see in your issue of yesterday a short editorial concerning dresses of young ladies at the graduating exercises of Normal schools. You note with pleasure the fact that a class in the Adams School, East Boston, are to graduate in plain cambric dresses, which will be useful afterwards; but you fear that they are only an exception. Here is another one: The young ladies of the class which graduated from the First State Normal School here this spring were all dressed in plainly made, light calico dresses.

M.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

PARK RIDGE.

The Alerts, of Park Ridge, and the Norwood club played a match game of base-ball Saturday on the grounds of the former club. Much of the pleasure of the game was taken away by reason of considerable ill-feeling manifested by the Norwood club at the result, the score standing 27 to 6 in favor of the Alerts. The dispute arose in regard to the Norwood pitcher, who persisted in disregarding the well-settled rules of the game regulating pitching. This being objected to, the matter was referred to the umpire, who decided against the Norwoods, and hence the unpleasantness. The Norwoods plainly need more practice and self-control before they can compete with the Alerts.

Mr. John Krantz, of Evanston, occupied the Methodist pulpit last Sunday morning, and Mr. Fowler, of Galesburg, in the evening. Mr. Krantz took for his theme "Godliness," and handled it in a manner that would have done credit to many an older head. Mr. K. is a rising minister. He has a full, clear voice, and his manner is dignified and earnest. The stage-air, so common with many young ministers, is absent in him, and the fact adds much to the impressiveness of his discourse.

Dr. Fowler in the evening had for his subject, "Development of Christian Character," and his sermon gave evidence of much study and thought.

The Congregational service was held in the large hall of the hotel, the Society having received that privilege until such time as their church shall be finished. The ladies of the Society will hold their weekly sociable this evening at Mr. Knowles'.

The "Young Ladies Sewing Bee" met in the Methodist Church parlor Saturday afternoon. Sewing was not as attractive as the base-ball, and they were seen marching to the front about 4 o'clock to witness the exciting contest. They were paid for their trouble, and the champions owe their success to the presence and approving smiles of the young ladies.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Thursday evening. The bond of Mr. Knowles in the sum of $2,000 as Village Treasurer was approved, Messrs. Meacham and Grannis sureties. A finance committee, consisting of Trustees Robb and Mansfield, was appointed, with authority to raise $1,000 to pay outstanding indebtedness.

EVANSTON.

A meeting of the Board of Village Trustees was held Tuesday evening, at which Trustees Huse, Iglehart, Taylor, Wheeler, Brainard, and Kidder were present.

W. H. Wiswell presented a petition asking leave to tap the water-main on Ridge avenue, and run a pipe to their factory. Referred to Water-Works Committee.

It was arranged that the certificate of indebtedness for $5,000 given to David Smith should be renewed, and the interest due last Tuesday paid.

A number of bills were audited and ordered paid.

The question of caring for the fire-engine was, after some talk, left to the Fire Committee.

The Clerk read a letter from the Holly Company, stating that the certificate of indebtedness recently received had been made out with 8 per cent interest, when the Company should receive 10 per cent. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The petition of Prandle & Titcomb for leave to place a hay-scale in front of their office on Davis street was denied.

Trustee Kidder, Chairman of the Water-Works Committee, and Manager-in-Chief, by his own appointment, of the Water-Works, when called upon, said that his Committee had no report to make.

Trustee Wheeler thereupon inquired if the Committee did not think the letter from Mr. Holly ought to come before the Board. And Trustee Taylor, who nominally belongs to the Committee, wanted to know what letter was meant, as he knew nothing of it.

Trustee Wheeler replied that a letter had been received from Mr. Holly several weeks ago, concerning the present management of the Water-Works, and Trustee Kidder added that the letter was received by President Huse, who confirmed this statement, and said he had handed it over to the Water-Works Committee.

This interested Trustee Taylor, who wanted to know the purport of the letter. He thought communications should first go before the Board. Trustee Wheeler expressed himself as of the same opinion. He thought the Board competent to make the proper reference of such matters.

After further rambling discussion, and with a desire to avoid any clashing, the Board finally decided to adjourn and hold a special meeting this evening to investigate these matters.

DOWNER'S GROVE.

The marriage of Dr. E. A. Ince and Miss Minnie E. Randall, which took place in this town Tuesday, was a most interesting event. The ceremony took place at the Baptist Church, which was beautifully decorated with flowers from the greenhouses of Mr. A. B. Austin and tastefully arranged under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Wells. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, assisted by the Rev S. N. Hobart, conducted the marriage service, which was accomplished very much to the satisfaction of all concerned. The bridal pair were accompanied by Miss Mattie Kenyon, of Adams, N. Y., as bridesmaid, and Mr. Sampson, of Chicago, as groomsman. After the ceremony the bridal party and their friends repaired to the house of the bride's father, Mr. Benjamin Randall, where, after the usual congratulations had passed, a rich repast awaited the assembled company, and at 4 p. m. the happy couple left for the East, to be gone some four weeks. The presents were numerous and appropriate, and bespoke the high estimation in which our friends are held.

Dr. Ince is a graduate of the Theological Seminary, but has been practicing here for some time as a physician, and his universal success, both in the pulpit and the sick room, have been highly gratifying to his friends. He is to be congratulated on having obtained a lady for a wife who is so universally beloved and respected. The Baptist Church and Sunday-school, in which they have both labored so earnestly and faithfully, will feel their loss, and it is the earnest wish of all their friends that the Doctor may find some location very near here. But, wherever they may go, they will carry with them the earnest wishes of numerous friends.

HYDE PARK.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Trustees met Tuesday evening to confer with the Trustees of Lake in regard to common interests.

An order for the laying of water-pipe on Michigan avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh streets, was passed, and the estimates of Richard Riley, who has contracts to lay water-pipe, were allowed to the amount of $1,539.45. There was a strike among the workmen under Riley recently, and this action of the Board was necessary to restore peace and secure the furtherance of the work begun.

When the two Boards had formed a conversational circle, various matters were discussed in a desultory fashion. The only thing of public interest was the agreement to grade and improve Sixty-eighth street from Stoney Island boulevard to the pumping-works on the lake shore, Lake to pay one-third. The Hyde Park appointments of engineers were ratified, Lake to have the privilege of furnishing an assistant.

LAKE VIEW.

The thunder-storm which passed over this vicinity Tuesday afternoon was the cause of a sad casualty in the family of Mr. J. F. Haley, residing near the Graceland toll-gate. Fred Haley, a boy of 14 years of age, while walking near the house during the height of the storm, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. A number of persons, prompted by idle curiosity, and with little regard for the feelings of the stricken family, visited the house yesterday, having no better employment than to intrude on the grief which they could not appreciate.

Henry Wolfram, one of the original settlers of Lake View, is about town, having come down from Minnesota to look around his old home.

MAYWOOD.

The house of Mr. Heory, a carpenter, was struck by lightning during the severe storm of Wednesday afternoon. The women folks were very much frightened, but no serious damage was occasioned by the accident.

A vacant house was taken up by the wind and the lumber which constructed it originally was distributed through the village. The wind was riding its high horse, and it had a mad frolic, playing with the trees and shrubs as mere straws in its grasp.

MOUNT FOREST.

The Mount Forest Land Company have just completed a beautiful and substantial wagon and foot-bridge across the canal at Mount Forest, just opposite the depot, which, with the bridge contemplated across the river at that point, connects the villages of Mount Forest and La Grange by a beautiful, shaded drive of only 4 miles. The dimension stone of which the solid piers of this bridge are constructed were the gift of Messrs. H. M. Singer and Ed Walker, of Lemont, to their Mount Forest neighbors.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 4.

Immense Success of the New Company!

THE OLIO OF THE WORLD! STARTLING NOVELTIES!

TEN NEW APPEARANCES, in addition to the twelve of last week, who appear in newer, better, and greater acts. No Drama this week, the Mammoth Olio Company precludes the possibility.

The STAR OLIO presents the world-famed WILSON BROTHERS, four in number; the Champion Athletic Gymnasts of the World. The Bewitching Illusionist, Miss ANGIE SCHOTT. The little Champions of Comedy, the CAWTHORNE CHILDREN. The American Leotard, SHED LE CLAIR. The Charming Beauties, the STEWART SISTERS. The unequaled Character Vocalist and type of the fashionable roue, BLANCHE SELWYN. The Charming Young Serio-Comic, JENNIE SOUTHERN. The sterling favorite Ethiopian Comedian, NED WAMBOLD. The Great Ethiopian Comedian, BILLY COURTRIGHT. The Eccentric Comedian and Dancer, BEN GILFOIL. The Dramatic Company in the rattling farce, TURN HIM OUT!

The Programme presents New Ethiopian Sketches, New Songs, New Dances, New Character Acts, New Duets, New Feats of Skill. Three hours of wonder and merriment. Genuine spice of life.

FARWELL HALL.

TO-NIGHT

(FRIDAY, June 4),

ANNA E. DICKINSON

At FARWELL HALL this evening. Miss Dickinson, who is recognized as the most eloquent and popular speaker in America, will make her great speech on the

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Admission to all parts of the hall.......50c

Seats on sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Book-Store, 117 State-st.

RANDOLPH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. West Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

An Unexampled Triumph. Patronized by the Best Citizens of Chicago.

The Female Bathers, Foreigners in Paris, French Bal Masque, Beautiful Living Statues, Ida Cerito's Lady Minstrels,

AND THE FAMOUS

FRENCH CAN-CAN!

Admission, 50c, 75c, and $1.

LADIES' MATINEE THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON.

Admission to Matinee, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Friday Evening, June 4, BENEFIT OF

John Thompson,

On which occasion he will appear in his

SPECIAL DRAMA

ON HAND.

Saturday Afternoon—ON HAND MATINEE. Saturday Night—Last performance of ON HAND.

Monday, June 7—An entire New Drama entitled "ZEKE THE SHOWMAN."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS!

Every Night and Saturday Matinee. Next week in the drama of EVA. Sunday Night Prof. Pepper.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF N. D. ROBERTS'

JACK & JILL

PANTOMIME TROUPE.

New Tricks! Novel Effects!

Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEE.

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS,

OF NEW YORK, VS.

CHICAGOS,

WEDNESDAY, June 2, SATURDAY, June 5, MONDAY, June 7. Game called at 3:30. Note the change in time. N. E. YOUNG, of Washington, Umpire. Tickets at JAS. WOOD & CO.'S, 33 State-st.

STANDARD HALL.

Monday evening, June 7, Teachers' League Musical, Literary, and Dramatic entertainment; most elegant and classic in Chicago; audience please attend in full dress. Profs. Lyman, Regamy, Robertson, Mrs. Cummings, and others in programme. 50 Reserved Seats. Tickets at 263 Wabash-av., all the principal hotels, and music stores.

MRS. M. L. CUMMINGS, Principal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday Ex. †Saturday Ex. ‡Monday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

and Chicago, Kansas City & Denver Short Lines.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa, also Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st. Freight and Ticket-office No. 46 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byron Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express, Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PATENT SHUTTERS.

For Store Fronts AND Front or Rear Windows.

SELF COILING

TRADE MARK

SHUTTERS

Absolute Protection WITH Simplicity of Action.

CLARK & COMPANY'S

PATENT

Self-Coiling, Revolving

SHUTTERS,

IN

STEEL AND WOOD.

REQUIRE NO MACHINERY, and CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

218 West Twenty-sixth-st., New York.

Chicago Office, 34 LaSalle-st.

GEO. T. WILSON, Ag't.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Smith & Heaney is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John F. Heaney will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all debts due by the firm.

(Signed) M. SMITH, JOHN F. HEANEY.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES

LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts. [illegible] Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, call or write. [illegible] Sundays, 9 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver this evening at Farwell Hall her speech on the political situation. The sale of seats will be continued during to-day at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 62 degrees; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 67; 3 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 73; 8 p. m., 69.

Mr. Fred Checkley desires his friends to know that he was not one of the individuals engaged in the carving match at the Grand Pacific Hotel day before yesterday. He is the head butcher; Charles Gibe is not, as was erroneously reported.

B. P. Vickers, an old resident of Chicago, and for many years a hotel-keeper, at present in the Blenis House, corner of Canal and Randolph streets, died last evening from the effects of an overdose of aconite incautiously taken yesterday morning.

The graduating exercises of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., will be held Wednesday, June 9, the Bishop of Indiana presiding. Patrons and friends of the institution are invited to attend. The Rev. Dr. Stocking, of Chicago, will preach the baccalaureate sermon in St. John's Church, Knoxville, Sunday.

Yesterday, while three boys were crossing the Northwestern Railway track, at Clinton street, one of them was run over by a caboose attached to a moving train, and frightfully mangled, both legs and a hand being severed. His name is Edward Clinton, and his age is 10 years. He was removed to his home, No. 107 Washtenaw street, where he died late in the afternoon.

The Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons met last evening in the Tremont House, Dr. T. C. Duncan in the chair. The Committee on Materia Medica submitted an uninteresting report, and the balance of the evening was devoted to a discussion of cases of strychnia, poisoning with corrosive sublimate, and hydrophobia. In cases of strychnia the experience of Dr. Mills was most varied, and his remarks on the subject were attentively listened to.

The bunko-ropers who were recently sent to the Bridewell under the vagrant act have been released on a supersedeas, and they are now about the streets again. Pending their trials they are at full liberty to rope in whom they please and can, and, as they are the most accomplished of the gang, they will be heard from without fail. They gave the names of Edward Higgins, George Eagan, Henry Hudson, and Joe Ryan, but it is likely that these are fictitious. It is difficult to learn the real names of these fellows, and not even the police are familiar with them.

Thomas and William Kelly, of New Orleans, were arrested yesterday by Officers Hinkley and Ryan for the robbery of Col. Carr's house, at Galesburg, on the 31st ult. Some of the jewelry taken from the house was found in a bagnio on Desplaines street where the prisoners visited. They were locked up in the Madison Street Station.

The non-arrival of Gen. Smith, of the Commission on the new Custom-House, delayed action by that body, and nothing was done yesterday. Last evening Supervising Architect Potter determined to wait no longer for the absent one, and telegraphed him that if he were not here by this morning he should appoint some other man. The new member is expected to be City-Engineer Chesbrough. The engineering work of the survey was begun yesterday by Assistant Superintendent M. L. Holman and ex-County Surveyor S. S. Greeley. These two competent persons are running four levels around the entire building, and upon the result of their work the conclusions of the Commission will in a measure depend.

About two weeks ago The Tribune told how the grasshoppers, cheered by the warm sun, were making their appearance near the southern limits. The rains which have been so heavy since then have had a depressing effect upon the insects. Yesterday, however, they began to appear again, this time in the gardens near Twenty-sixth street and Calumet avenue, where the ground swarms with the eggs and the just hatched grasshoppers. Some specimens were handed over to an entomologist for examination, who declared them not to be the common kind, but the genuine Kansas variety. Therefore, it is likely that a week of warm weather will fill the South Division to overflowing, and the previous warning of The Tribune will prove not to have been ill-timed.

HENS AND COWS.

Edwin and Angelina Smith, nee Jones, who have recently married and begun housekeeping in a neat American Gothic cottage in a northern suburb, are possessed of a desire to combine economy with rural felicity. Possessed with visions of fresh eggs, milk, and butter, they accordingly purchased six cocks, as many hens, and a Jersey cow. Neither investment can be said to have proved an unqualified success. First, the six cocks, stimulated by the smiles of beauty,—the smile of a hen is most characteristic,—organized themselves into six independent political parties, and made war on each other. A dense cloud of dust, straw, blood, and feathers enveloped the backyard for a whole day, from which, at constant intervals, came sounds like the unfurling of wet umbrellas and clashings of spurs like running a walking-stick along an iron railing, while occasionally the thick of the tumult would be illumined by the meteoric passage of the big spangled rooster who from the outset ruled the field.

When they came to take stock in the evening they found one hole in the ground, the inside of a Dutch feather-bed, five dead roosters, and the raw material for several chicken-fricasees and giblet-stews. The big spangled rooster died of his wounds within an hour after victory had perched on his banner. His six widows took to horticultural pursuits, and in one day scratched up all the nasturtiums, pelargoniums, sunflowers, and sweet-peas that Angelina had planted in the front garden. They were then relegated to a hen-house, and during the first night of their tenancy a——a weasel entered the coop, and the six sad hens came to their six sad ends. Next morning Edwin found the weasel and shot him with a club. He subsequently expressed himself as being sorry for having taken the life of the innocent little creature, and put on another suit of clothes, and the neighbors declared that if there was any law in the land they'd see if people were going to store Limburger cheese on their premises.

The Jersey cow now remained Angelina's sole hope. She was a beautiful creature, more like a fawn than a cow, and of so good a breed that the dealer who sold her warned Edwin not to drive her too rapidly when she was about to be milked, as the agitation would tend to make her yield fresh butter in fancy stamped prints, instead of merely pure cream. Angelina made Daisyblossom a quilted rug of white silk, with pink ribbons, and used to hang wreaths of flowers on her horns. . . . The eventful day of the first milking arrived. Angelina had arrayed herself after the manner of the milkmaids on the stage, in a blue sash, white skirt, a trifle short, a cherry bodice, a gauze cap with fly-away ribbons, and kid slippers. She had, also, a black walnut three-legged milking stool. In an evil hour Edwin read in the *Western Rural* that music had a beneficial effect on cows, soothing their tempers and increasing their flow of milk, and that a farmer's boy had largely swelled the receipts of his father's dairy by whistling "Mollie, darling," "'Way down upon the Swanee River," "The Mulligan Guards," and other operatic selections, at milking time. Accordingly he determined to take his flute out to the Swiss stable, and flute an extra pail of milk out of Daisyblossom every night.

Behold them, then; Angelina seated about amidships of the cow and Edwin on a camp-stool at her head, with his flute brought to bear upon it. Daisyblossom had watched his movements with mingled astonishment, alarm, anxiety, and suspicion. When, simultaneously, Angelina applied herself to the cow, and Edwin to the flute, and the first doleful toot issued from the latter, Daisyblossom suddenly underwent a convulsion. She hitched down in front and kicked up behind and shuddered all over. In another second there was heard a rending of clapboards, and Angelina, the black-walnut milking-stool, the pail, and the gauze cap, came bursting out of the gable of the Swiss chalet, and simultaneously a shower of shingles darkened the firmament, in the midst whereof Edwin, a flute, and a camp-stool gyrated and coruscated. . . . That evening they sent to town for an acre of sticking-plaster and a barrel of arnica. . . . Next day the following advertisement was received at The Chicago Tribune counting-room:

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND WELL-BRED Jersey cow "Daisyblossom." The owner parts with her on account of ill-health. Address EDWIN, Tribune office.

STEPHEN G. HOOKER.

A VICTIM TO LARD.

Another important failure occurred yesterday in produce circles in this city. Stephen G. Hooker, who has for several months past exercised a controlling influence in the lard market, found himself unable to continue, and said so. The result was a scene of excitement not often paralleled, except on the collapse of a corner, and not always then.

Mr. Hooker is understood to have been operating for

AN EASTERN PARTY,

who has wanted to do things on a grand scale. He was very successful in barley last year, and in lard last winter, both of which operations were conducted by Mr. Hooker. He then tried his fortune in corn, and bought up all the old corn last spring, putting the market up to a high point, but failing to make any money out of the deal, as the old corn worked off slowly on a declining market. During this time he was also operating in lard, and exercised such strength about six weeks ago as to force some of the strongest bears to fill in at a heavy loss. Here, however,

THE TIDE BEGAN TO TURN.

Five weeks ago lard was selling at wholesale in this market at 15¾ cents per pound. Since then it has declined fitfully till yesterday, when it sold for future delivery on the basis of 13½ cents on the spot. This was a decline of 2¼ cents per pound. Mr. Hooker is understood to have "held" about 38,000 tierces, which, at 320 pounds each, netted an aggregate shrinkage of very nearly $275,000. This was more than had been anticipated, and Mr. Hooker concluded that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He could not stand it any longer.

The features of the decline have been described from day to day in the commercial columns, and need not be here described, further than to say that high prices were predicated on the idea that the hog crop was practically exhausted during the packing season of last winter, and the high price of corn. But the hogs have continued to come forward in numbers sufficient to meet the requirements of summer consumption, leaving the winter lard to be used entirely on option trades. Then the price of butter fell to such a low point that people left off using lard to a great extent, and then the men who were dealing in the article began to think it was too dear. The consequence was, heavy offerings to sell for future delivery; this involved

A DECLINE IN PRICES,

and then followed numerous calls for margins. Mr. Hooker posted large sums for margins near the close of last month, and paid out a great deal more for lard delivered to him last Tuesday, on the June option. This, however, appears to have nearly exhausted his cash resources, as it was impossible to borrow so much money on the property as formerly. The further decline Wednesday was followed by more calls for margains,—that is, for the deposit in bank of money to guarantee his payment for lard which he had bought at higher prices,—and the further decline of yesterday was the last feather that broke the camel's back.

Mr. Hooker died game (in a commercial sense), however. There were orders on the floor yesterday morning to buy some 6,000 tierces of lard for shipment, the reduction in price having formed a reason for the desire to purchase. He was asked to sell a part of this at a fraction below the then market price; and refused. Had he sold it, the market would probably have been steadied, as few operators care to sell further short when they see a good demand for shipment. By that sale he would also have secured cash enough to margin the rest down to a lower point, and his apparent strength might have caused a decided reaction. But he would not sell; others offered lard freely, and the market broke still further, beyond his present ability to margin up. After the failure occurred, and the fact of this offer became known, his course was widely condemned, some operators calling it a foolhardy proceeding.

The margin-checks were passed into the hands of Mr. Charles Counselman. Yesterday evening Mr. Hooker was busied ascertaining how he stood, in order to make a statement this morning.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MARRIAGE.

DR. BARNES AND MRS. CARPENTER.

The County Court was engaged yesterday afternoon in the hearing of a peculiar case, which, it appears, was the outgrowth of the belief and practice of free love. The contestant on the one hand was Dr. C. A. Barnes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and on the other Lemuel Dodge, of Chicago, testator in the estate of his sister, Mrs. Harriet Carpenter-Barnes. The history of the case, briefly stated, is that, before the fire, the Spiritual circles of Chicago recognized one Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter as prominent lights; that subsequently Mrs. Carpenter

AFFILIATED WITH DR. C. A. BARNES,

with whom she lived as his wife up to her death; that during her life she was known as his wife, and so recognized in certain circles, while in other circles she was regarded as far different; that she removed with Dr. Barnes to Grand Rapids a few years ago, and up to the time of her death had published a paper in the interest of the sect to which she belonged, and by some means had accumulated some property.

Upon her death, in March last, it appears that her brother, Lemuel Dodge, applied to the County Court for letters of administration, denying that she was ever married to Barnes. The letters were granted, and the administrator entered upon a settlement of the estate.

THE ACTION IN COURT

yesterday was brought by Dr. C. A. Barnes, who claims to have been the deceased's husband, the purpose being to have the administrator discharged. Messrs. Crooker and Olney appeared for the administrator, and Miss Alta M. Hulett for Dr. Barnes. The evidence was voluminous, and of almost every imaginable description. Miss Hulett took the ground that the marital relations between her client and the deceased, while not according to the statutes, were of such a character as to be recognized by the common law. She introduced witnesses to sustain her side of the case—to prove that the twain had passed as man and wife, and had lived together as such, and that at the death of the deceased she left property to the value of about $1,500.

The counsel for the administrator set forth that Barnes and the deceased had never been married; that they lived together, but had not been recognized as man and wife; that the deceased was known by the name of Mrs. Carpenter and not Mrs. Barnes, and that she objected to being called anything else; that Barnes was a divorced man, and his wife was yet living, and and that she and the deceased had often had hair-pullings; that Barnes was unfaithful to the deceased and the deceased equally so to him.

THE FEATURE OF THE TRIAL

was the quantity and character of the witnesses. The Spiritualistic friends of the deceased figured largely among the witnesses, all of whom had more than a passing interest in the case. If it was decided that the living together was not a common-law marriage, one of their doctrines would be judicially upset. The other witnesses, among whom were Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, of this city, were arrayed against the Spiritualistic idea, and contended that the alleged marriage was no marriage at all, and that they knew the deceased and never regarded her social relations with much favor.

The case will be resumed this morning, when the examination of the sister-in-law of the deceased, Mrs. Lemuel Dodge, will be continued for the administrator.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE FIRE-KINDLER.

ONE OF ITS VICTIMS.

Yesterday afternoon a man came into the office. On his face were signs of uncontrollable grief, and in his hand a large covered basket, containing something which clinked occasionally as if it were dinner-plates. He said he had been swindled, and sunk into a chair. He had gone to the police courts and the Mayor seeking redress, but refused it. Here he took out a handkerchief smelling strongly of petroleum, and wiped his brow, on which greasy streaks soon showed themselves, and he got into a state in which it would have been unsafe to have held a match to him.

He had been swindled, he said, by the American Burner and Clay Company, and was unable to obtain redress. Would the paper dare to expose the infamous fraud which had robbed him of $3, which he never expected to see again? He was led into the thing by seeing a circular which read:

> The great indestructible fire-kindler and cooking apparatus will give a solid flame nearly 2 feet in height, and will burn from twenty to thirty minutes on lighting. Perfectly safe, quick, clean, sure, and will last a lifetime. Cheaper than paper or shavings, coal or wood. Dispensing with the use of shavings or any wood, also the dangerous practice of using kerosene, oil, fluid, and the like upon wood in lighting fires. It is becoming popular, economical, and convenient in all its applications. When once used will never be dispensed with. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Will kindle Franklin bituminous coal of all kinds, charcoal, peat, coke, hard and soft wood, etc. Can also be used for any light cooking. Price only 50 cents for kindler. Samples sent by mail free of postage on receipt of price. Agents wanted throughout Canada and the United States. Manufactured by the American Burner and Clay Company, 1044 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

He went there and bought $3 worth of these machines, much like sections of tin water-pipe with one end closed, in which the oil is put. Therein is plunged a pestle-looking affair, said to be made of Portland clay, which must remain soaking in the oil for twelve hours. By that time, according to the A. B. & C. Co., it will have absorbed so much oil that, if taken out, put under a grate and lit with a match, it will serve as a perfect substitute for kindling-wood. For a dozen of these things this man paid $3, and went forth prepared to sell them at 50 cents apiece. But he met with no success, since his Portland clay implements, even when long soaked, would not light. On going back to the office of the A., B. & C. Company he found it empty, and a squad of small boys, forming a circle around him, sang chorally: "He is not in, and he can't be found." From this he concluded that others had been there before him.

Then he went to the police courts, got no redress, and then applied to the Mayor, who asked him if he had a license, and intimated that peddling without one was unsafe. Despairing of aid he turned to the papers, and authorizes the statement that he will quit Chicago if this kind of business is allowed here any longer.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE PHILOMATHIAN SOCIETY.

A literary and musical entertainment was given last evening by the Philomathian Society of Kenwood Seminary at Standard Hall, under the direction of Mrs. O. L. Douglass. The attendance was large and select, and the programme of exercises was well chosen and arranged, and executed with uniform skill and elegance. The "Salutatory," by Miss Mary Barker, was a literary contribution of rare excellence. "Her Letter," by Ada Kennicott, was rehearsed with care, preciseness, and ease, and won many plaudits. "Trovatore," rendered by Miss Emily Cleaver, was highly creditable to the lady herself and her preceptor. "The Polish Boy," rehearsal, by Miss Mary Wheeler, brought forth rounds of applause. "Misadventures at Margate" was read by Miss Grace Brooks, who manifested a peculiar adeptness in the art. "Invitation to the Waltz," rendered upon two pianos by Misses Kennicott and Harmon and the Misses Blaney, was the musical event of the evening. "Scene at the Natural Bridge," reading by Miss Maud Kennicott, was given in a style which would put many professionals to shame, and it is needless to say met the greatest approval. The exercises closed with a duet by Misses Bessie Blaney and Nellie Harmon, which was rendered with a sweetness and evenness seldom excelled or even equaled in entertainments of the kind. Besides those already named, the Misses Cornell and Miss Clara Gibson did themselves and the Society great credit in their respective parts.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The pupils of St. Patrick's Female School, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, on West Adams street, had a musical entertainment yesterday afternoon in the spacious hall in the basement of the church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets. The entertainment consisted of an allegorical piece, "The Flower Queen: or, the Coronation of the Rose." The various flowers meet in a secluded dell to choose their Queen. A Prince, discontented with the world, had sought in the same place retirement from the care and vexations of life. The flowers sing their songs of love and duty, and the Prince learns from them the lesson that to fill well the station allotted by Providence is to be happy, and resolves to return to usefulness and contentment. This story comprises solos, duets, and recitations by the various flowers, each being represented by a songstress from among the pupils, the whole being accompanied by a strong chorus.

The attendance was a very large one, filling the large hall. The stage was handsomely decorated with evergreens and a profusion of flowers. The young ladies showed great proficiency in music, and the chorus was well trained and effective; the whole performance indicating that the care and abilities of the teachers have produced good results. This school is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, a body of accomplished and experienced teachers.

THE CITY-HALL.

Judge Dickey returned from his Ottawa trip last evening.

The Board of Public Works will to-day advertise for 2,500 ½-inch corporation taps and 3,000 ⅝-inch taps.

The Mayor yesterday recommended the appointment of Christian Holz to the Board of Education, in place of Hermann Raster, resigned.

The Board of Public Works will to-day advertise for the pavement of Fourteenth street, from State to Clark streets. The work of paving Union street is progressing under contract with W. F. Hildreth.

Mr. Banning, of the City Law Department, having just recovered from a severe illness, has taken a short vacation for the benefit of his health. He left town last evening for a two weeks' ramble in Missouri and Kansas.

Mr. George W. Merrell, the efficient clerk of the Board of Health, has been appointed to the position of Secretary, hitherto occupied by the late Jacob Russell. Louis Merki, of the sanitary police force, is Mr. Merrell's successor.

Carl Pretzel's Weekly is busily engaged in collecting portraits of the Aldermen. About the time of their incarceration in the County Jail he hopes to produce a sensation,—namely, every one of the Aldermen together on one motion.

During the month of May, B. Cunningham, the street-cleaning contractor, has cleaned 52.07 miles in the North Division, 74.58 miles in the South Division, and 84.57 miles in the West Division. The total cost to the city was $5,491.92.

Considerable complaint has been made recently about the non-paving of South Clark street between Harrison and Polk. The Board of Public Works state that the assessment was made some time ago, and amounted to $8,914.92, but, thus far, the collectors have been able to collect but little more than $1,000.

A joint meeting of the Committees on Streets and Alleys from each of the three divisions of the city was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and it was resolved upon to recommend an ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

ALDERMANIC FRAUD.

An unsuccessful effort was made some time ago to carry through the Council a very neat little trick, which has only been frustrated by the bungling work of the scamp who attempted it. The case was but lightly referred to at the last session of the Council, but has by no means been dropped, for Ald. Clark is steadfast in his determination to expose the perpetrator. By reference to the Council proceedings it is found that, at the meeting of the Council April 16, an ordinance was discussed providing for the incorporation of the Metropolitan City Railway Company, giving them the privilege of laying down tracks and running cars from the Central Depot along Lake and Indiana streets to the city limits. The ordinance as at first drafted by the Law Department gave the Company the exclusive franchise on these streets. At a meeting held April 30, Sec. 1 of the ordinance was amended, on motion of Ald. T. C. Clarke, by adding the words: "The said Metropolitan City Railway Company, after obtaining consent of this Council, shall allow any other street-railway not at this time having the right, to lay a track upon said Lake street, between the Union Depot at the foot of Lake street and Canal street, by their paying to the said Metropolitan City Railway Company their proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of said track upon said Lake street betweeen the points named."

This amendment was read correctly in the Council that evening, and was printed correctly in all the morning paper reports, including the official report in the *Inter-Ocean* of the next day. During the time it was read by the Clerk in the Council, and Tuesday forenoon, when Deputy City-Clerk Moody was correcting the proofs of the official report, the document was materially altered. The word "shall" was scratched out and a heavy caret was inscribed just below it, and the word "may" written several inches to the left, just at the beginning of some interlineations. The inserted word is so indistinctly written that there is no question of its illegality.

Ald. Clarke insists that this mutilation of records must not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

SALARIES REDUCED.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon in consideration of the salary question. The 150 additional police asked for by the Board of Police were stricken out, and 5 per cent was cut off the first $1,000 in salaries, and 10 per cent off all above that figure. This reduction was designed to be made in all the salaries, from the Comptroller down to the Police and Fire Departments, but the Committee perceived at an early hour the discontent which the reduction of $1,000 salaries was apt to cause, and accordingly they agreed upon a final session on the matter at 9 o'clock this morning. While talking over the matter in the Mayor's office after adjournment, Mayor Colvin took occasion to give his sentiments in a very free manner. He denied the justice of the reduction of large salaries without including those of a $1,000 and under. He had 100 men in his employ, many of them at a less figure than the salaries of the police and firemen, and he did not hesitate to affirm that any one of his employes was fit to be a member of either of those departments. He was satisfied that the tax could not be reduced to 15 mills unless these reductions were made in every quarter. A man could live 25 per cent lower today than he could three years ago. Ald. Schaffner expressed the sentiments of the Committee and of himself as being "to hit a head wherever it is seen."

Ald. Dixon was opposed to reductions of salaries not over $1,000, and prophesied that the project would be badly defeated in the Council.

Mayor Colvin characterized his sentiments in this direction as political "buncombe" for the fall election.

Ald. Quirk also expressed himself opposed to reductions in salaries not over $1,000.

Mayor Colvin insisted that such sentiments must be rooted out if the tax was to be reduced to 15 mills. The act of 1875 made this the limit, and he seemed eager to emulate the provisions of that act where they did not conflict with the act of 1872.

Ald. Heath thought it had not yet been done. At present figuring, he estimated that it would be nearer 18 mills.

Ald. Quirk remarked that the act of 1875 also forbade salaries of more than $5,000, and he wished to know if the Mayor was as desirous of emulating this particular point.

The sweet memory of an $8,000 salary was too burdensome for this question, and the matter was dropped.

COUNTY BUILDING.

To-day the Deputy Sheriffs and Bailiffs will receive their monthly stipend upon application to the County Treasurer.

A new directory of the county offices was yesterday placed in the halls of the County Building, which supplies a need long felt.

Ex-Coroner Stephens had a conference with two members of the Finance Committee of the County Board yesterday, and satisfied them of the correctness of his final report.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges of the County Board yesterday inspected the Archer road, in the Town of Palos, with a view to asking an appropriation for its improvement at once.

The "samples" of bidders for contracts with the county are having a bad effect upon certain members of the County Board. Inflamed eyes and broken hats were some of the results noticeable yesterday.

Sheriff Agnew has not yet filled the vacancies in his corps of deputies. He has agreed, however, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Varges on the North Side with a German—as good a one as can be found. No Irish need apply.

Architect Egan yesterday submitted plans to the Building Committee of the County Board for the enlargement of the grand vault of the County Clerk's office. The plan proposes to double its present capacity and to introduce a new system of ventilation, the cost of which will be about $400.

The Clerk to the County Commissioners has in his possession any amount of county orders, the property of those who have served as judges of election in different parts of the county, or those who have rented buildings for polling purposes. Some of the orders are several years old. The Clerk is anxious to know what to do with them.

James P. Root was around the Jail yesterday, looking after the accommodations given prisoners. He is of the opinion that Judge Williams intends to send him and the Aldermen over in a few days, simply because he wants to. He feels a little "contemptuous" about the whole affair, and is free to confess that he never worked harder for clients (of whom he was one), and never had more gloomy prospects, than in the present case. In his conversation he reverted to his "opinion" in the Harper case, but said he had no hopes that an "opinion," however elaborate, would serve to stay the hand of justice in the present dilemma.

Larry O'Brien, the ex-Collector of the West Town, was around the building again yesterday, and was a little more communicative. He says that he has $16,000 of the money claimed by the town, and that it is in the Bank of Commerce. He had agreed to settle with Supervisor Baker last Tuesday, and would have done it but for the action of his attorneys in publishing him (O'Brien) as having left the city. Since their action he is of opinion that he is as good a custodian of the funds as Baker would make, and has concluded to give all the trouble possible. He says Baker has now some $8,000 of town money in his hands, and that it is his fault that the park money has not been paid. He has an idea that Baker would like to use the town money, and that his activity in trying to collect the balance of him (O'Brien) can be accounted for in that way.

JUNKETING EDITORS.

THE OHIO EDITORS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The State Editorial Convention, about 100 strong, met here to-day and were at once taken to visit the State Agricultural College, where the morning was delightfully spent in witnessing experiments in electricity and glass-blowing, after which a collation was spread by the High Street Railroad Company. The party then visited the High School and Central Grammar School buildings, where an interesting programme of exercises was carried out. From there the company proceeded to the State Fair-Grounds, on invitation of the Long Street Railroad Company, where another collation was served by the Mayor and President of the City Council.

The present officers of the Association were re-elected for another year. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Put-in-Bay, in response to an invitation from the proprietors of the Put-in-Bay House and C. S. & C. Railroad.

At 7 o'clock the entire company, augmented by 160 teachers of the public schools and a large number of prominent citizens, assembled at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to witness a pantomime entertainment by the pupils, and music by the pupils from the Blind Asylum.

The annual address was delivered by S. R. Reid, of Cincinnati; subject: "The Great Moral Engine." At the close of the address an elegant banquet was served by the local press and citizens, to which 400 persons sat down. After supper the following toasts were responded to: "The State of Ohio"; response by Gov. Allen. "The Two Great Educators—Free Schools and a Free Press"; response by C. S. Smart, State School Commissioner. "The Ladies"; response by S. K. Donovan, of Columbus. "The City Press"; response by W. D. Byckham, of Dayton. "The Country Press"; response by Joseph Boardman, of Hillsboro. "The Religious Press"; response by the Rev. C. L. Crutwell, of Cincinnati.

A number of volunteer toasts were responded to, and a general good time had until a late hour.

THE ILLINOIS EDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 3.—The Illinois Editorial Excursion arrived in Dubuque at 4 p. m. to-day by special train from LaCrosse, and without delay proceeded to take in the numerous points of interest about the city. The citizens received them with open-armed hospitality. The choicest livery rigs were placed at the disposal of the editorial fraternity, and Kelly's Bluff, Prospect Hill, the race course, Eagle Point, the water works, the lead mines, and other points were visited and admired, after which the party repaired to the Julian House and sat down to a table laden with all the delicacies of the season. A grand dance is in progress to-night. The excursionists leave for Clinton this morning, and go on their winding way home.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, June 3.—J. N. Smithee, President, delivered the annual address before the Arkansas Press Association last night. The members called on the Governor in a body today. A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature at its session in November to pass an act creating a Bureau of Immigration, Mining, and Agriculture. The Association adjourned this evening to meet a year hence at Searcy. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: J. N. Smithee, President; C. G. Newman, Vice-President; Jacob Fralich, Secretary; W. C. Stout, Treasurer. M. M. McGuire was selected to deliver the next annual address, and James Larsons elected poet.

THE OUTRAGED MINERS.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 3.—Gordon's party, who were taken to Fort Randall by the military, have been unconditionally released, and allowed to return to Gordon City, for which place they start to-morrow.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 3.—Steamship Denmark, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived, steamer Italy, from London.

Do You Use the Weed?

If you do not, and want a sewing machine, it will be well worth your while to see the strong testimonials at the office, 203 Wabash avenue. Monthly payments or liberal discount for cash.

How Do You Know

but that your child may be burned or scalded to-morrow? If you would save his life, keep Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor in the house. 25 cents. 58

Pianos and Organs.

One hundred pianos and organs to rent, also second-hand pianos for sale at great bargains, to make room for new stock. W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams streets.

SPORTING NEWS.

Reinstatement of the White Stockings in Popular Favor.

They Defeat the Powerful Mutuals by a Score of 8 to 0.

Superb Fielding and Terrific Batting by the Victors.

Interesting Trotting Matinee at Dexter Park Yesterday.

BASE BALL.

THE MUTUALS "CHICAGOED."

One bright summer-day nearly five years ago the original Chicago professional base-ball club met the New York Mutuals on the Dexter Park ground, and suffered an ignominious defeat, failing to score a single run, whereas their adversaries left the field in a high state of jubilation with nine runs to their credit. It was Chicago's first year as an owner of a professional base-ball club. The White Stockings, it was supposed, had been culled from the finest talent in the country; everybody was wild over them, and everybody thought they were invincible. High hopes were built upon them, and the man who ventured to assert that they might fail to carry off the championship was looked upon as a complete ignoramus.

This bitter defeat filled Chicago with dismay, and it bowed its head with profound humiliation. The White Stockings have since then met their New York foes many times, and although they have beaten them occasionally have never until yesterday succeeded in repaying them in kind.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

They encountered them for the first time this season yesterday afternoon, on the Twenty-third street ground, and sent them from the field a crestfallen lot of players, none of whom had scored a run, and but few of whom had had their feet on first base, and with eight tallies to their own credit.

This decided victory for the Chicago boys, though it comes under different circumstances,—when the Mutuals, perhaps, are not as strong as in the old days, and when the jubilation, on account of the abatement in public feeling, will not be as complete,—may yet go on record as one which fairly wipes out the defeat referred to.

PLAY OF THE WHITES.

The Whites are deserving of very great credit for their fine display in every feature of the game, and the contest will go far to reinstate them in public confidence, from which a few bad games and a couple of defeats had partially thrust them. They played magnificently at the bat and in the field, showing a surprising strength at the former when the reputation of the Mutuals' pitcher is considered.

The audience was not as large as the game really deserved. There were but about 3,500 people present, whereas the prospects of a fine game held out should have tempted the attendance of as many more.

THE DAY WAS OF CRYSTAL CLEARNESS.

The clouds which had drenched the ground only the day before had scurried away to other regions to lay in a fresh supply of rain, leaving the sky without one fleck to mar its serenity. A light breeze from the north fanned the field, the players, and the audience, and rendered the air bracing and enjoyable. It was a day to inspire players with the spirit of playing, and the audience with good feeling and enthusiasm.

The game was called promptly at 3:45 o'clock, Nick Young, of Washington, acting as umpire. And here it may be said that his umpiring was accurate and impartial, and satisfactory to all. He called "balls" and "strikes" justly, and in accordance with the new rules, and satisfied the audience by not letting the game drag, through giving the pitchers and strikers an unreasonable latitude.

THE ONE, TWO, THREE ORDER.

The New Yorkers won the toss and took the field. As Higham, Hastings, and Devlin went out successively and very rapidly on the side of the Whites, and as Start, Holdsworth, and Nelson, the first three strikers, were compelled to follow suit for the Mutuals, a sharp, quickly-played game was promised, which the subsequent eight innings completely realized.

Both clubs were blanked four times before either put in any runs. It took the Whites that number of innings to lay hold of little Mathews' pitching, which from that point to the close they punished badly. Zettlein, Devlin, and Warren, however, made a base hit each in the first four innings, but they could not make them yield anything.

ZETTLEIN'S PITCHING.

Right here it must be said that the former player has improved greatly in batting this year. In every game he has engaged in he has made from one to three base hits, and the score of yesterday's game shows two to his credit. Indeed, he bids fair to hold his own in this part of ball-playing with any of his associates. It adds an important element to his strength as a fielder and pitcher. In the latter respect yesterday he appeared at his best. He sent the balls through with an astonishing accuracy and speed, the balls fairly striking fire as they sped over the ground back of the home-plate. The Mutuals certainly found him a "hard man." Their batting skill went for naught against his pitching. They utterly failed to handle it from the outset. At the close of the game Start and Holdsworth were the only ones who had secured a base hit. In almost every inning they were sent back to the bench and water-tank in the order in which they came to bat. A large number of fouls, short grounders, and low flys were struck, and though they sent the ball forth with vicious force, some white-hosed player was always there.

FINE FIELDING.

The Whites had the work almost entirely in the in-field, and they attended to it with a sharp and beautiful promptness and accuracy. Their fielding was almost perfect. It was marred by only five errors, and these occurred at times when they had no bearing on the result of the game, as fine work afterwards offset them. Devlin and Warren were responsible for two at an early stage in the game, the latter handling a ball slowly, and the former letting it drop when thrown. Warren also let a ball dart between his legs in one of the latter innings. "Zett," to the astonishment of everybody and to the deep mortification of himself, muffed an easy low fly, and Scott Hastings, who does not seem to be playing centre very well, imitated himself in former games by dropping a fly ball. These were the only mistakes to be complained of, and the rest of the fielding was so excellent that they hardly blemish its general effect.

Higham played wonderfully well. He retired nine men on fouls, and accomplished fine throwing to bases. Glenn and Bielaski distinguished themselves by a couple of fine catches in their fields.

THE MUTUALS,

on the contrary, were guilty of a number of bad errors. With Hatfield, Higham, Remsen, and Burdock out of the nine, it does not present the strength of last year. The outfield seems weak, and the infield contains an inferior third-baseman and an indifferent short-stop. Joe Start plays first as finely as ever, and Mathews and Hicks are very strong in their respective positions. The latter, however, though his catching was as good as usual, seemed "off" yesterday in the matter of throwing. Most of the Mutuals' errors, however, fortunately for them, occurred at times when they did not materially help the interest of the Whites. The latter made

SIX EARNED RUNS,

a much larger average than usual in so small a score.

From the fourth inning the batting of the Whites was very heavy. They scored from one to three runs in every inning from that point, except the last. Devlin made two long hits, which gained him two bases each time. Zettlein struck for two base hits. Higham, Glenn, and Bielaski also made two each, and not a man in the nine failed to get first on a good safe hit. In fact, they were able to bat Mathews about as they pleased after the fourth inning.

It is not necessary to refer to the details of the innings. The score will show the features of the game not already brought out. The following is

THE SCORE:

WHITES.	R	B	P	A	E	MUTUALS.	R	B	P	A	E
Higham, c.	2	2	9	0	0	Start, 1 b.	0	1	11	0	1
Hastings, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Holdsworth, s.s	0	1	2	3	0
Devlin, 1 b.	1	3	8	0	1	Nelson, 2 b.	0	0	2	1	1
Hines, 2 b.	0	1	3	4	0	Booth, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Warren, 3 b.	0	1	2	2	2	Gerhardt, 3 b.	0	0	4	2	2
Peters, s. s.	1	1	1	0	0	McGee, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Glenn, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Hicks, c.	0	0	5	3	3
Zettlein, p.	1	2	0	2	1	Gedney, l. f.	0	0	2	[illegible]	4
Bielaski, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Mathews, p.	0	0	0	[illegible]	1
Totals	8	15	27	8	5	Totals	0	2	27	[illegible]	12

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Whites	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	—8
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Total bases on hits—Whites, 18; Mutuals, 2.
First base on errors—Whites, 3; Mutuals, 3.
Left on bases—Whites, 6; Mutuals, 4.
Passed balls—Mutuals, 1.
Runs earned—Whites, 6.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Nick Young, of Washington.

BOSTONS—ST. LOUIS REDS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Base-ball: Bostons, 10; St. Louis Reds, 5.

PHILADELPHIAS—NEW HAVENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A small assemblage witnessed the third game between the New Havens and Philadelphias this afternoon. The New Havens were strengthened by Somerville and McGinley, late of the Centennials, while Malone caught and Schafer played first base for the Philadelphias, Snyder being unable to play. The Philadelphias could not get the hang of Luff's swift pitching the first six innings, in which they made but three runs, but afterwards hit him hard, and won by a score of 18 to 2:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New Havens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Philadelphias	1	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	7	—18

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK TROTTING MATINEE.

The first of the trotting matinees to be held this season came off yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park. The main points of difference between races at such occasions and those at a regular meeting are, that no charge is made for entry, no prize given, and no time recorded against the horses competing, and the best two in three heats decides the race. The gates of Dexter Park were yesterday thrown open to the public, but the notice given of this fact was too short to insure as large an attendance as might have been expected. As a counter-attraction to the trotting, the Prairie Shooting club spent the afternoon in the inclosure popping off wild pigeons from traps, so that with the base-ball match some blocks further north there was quite a variety of sporting to choose from on the South Side yesterday afternoon. The races were for 2:30, 2:40, and 2:50 horses, and, as will be seen by the following summaries, the time made was very fair indeed:

SUMMARY.

Trotting race, mile heats, best two in three, for horses that have never beaten 2:30, at Dexter Park Trotting Matinee, June 3, 1875:

David Olmstead's b. s. Young Wilkes	1	1
Frank Brown's b. g. Peavine	2	2
George Logan's b. g. Independence	3	3
Ed Marsh's b. m. Magna	4	5
George Farnsworth's roan g. George F.	5	4

Time of race (unofficial)—2:31, 2:32¼.

SUMMARY.

Trotting race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten 2:40, at Dexter Park Trotting Matinee, June 3, 1875:

William Darling's b. m. Gertrude	1	1
Tom Evers' b. g. Tom Evers	3	2
George Logan's br. m. Nellie	2	3
George Tabor's br. g. Gilbert B.	dr.	

Time of race (unofficial)—2m. 37s., 2m. 41s.

SUMMARY.

Trotting race, mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, at Dexter Park Trotting Matinee, June 3, 1875:

Tom Evers' dun horse	1	1	1
William Darling's b. m. Fanny Brady	1	2	2
G. B. Comb's Lady Day	3	dr.	
George Tabor's roan g. Joe Tabor	4	3	dr
Henry Willis' sorrel m. Nellie F.	5	4	3
George Farnsworth's b. g. Wild Jake	dr.		

Time of race (unofficial)—2m. 52s., 2m. 44s., 2m. 50s.

Judges: J. W. Brown, of New York; T. H. Miller, of Chicago; and J. S. Kelly, of Peru, Ind.

THE GRAND HAVEN RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 3.—The third and last day's races of the spring meeting of the Trotting-Park Association took place with the largest attendance yet. The weather was clear, cool, and pleasant. Pool-selling was livelier today than on either of the other days. The track was in fine condition, and the races interesting.

The first race was for the 2:50 class, with nine entries, and all starting. The first heat was won by Frank H. in 2:38¼. The judges declared second heat void, charging Minnie Maxfield as being held back, Frank H. coming in ahead. A new driver was placed behind Minnie Maxfield in the third heat. She then won the race in three straight heats—2:38, 2:37, and 2:38¾, with Frank H. second, Charley third, Lew Day fourth. Minnie Maxfield is owned here, and was formerly worked in the livery stable of the present owners.

The second race, 2:37 class, was won in three straight heats by Jeremiah, in 2:34, 2:37, and 2:35¼. Little Sam second, Mambrino Walker third, Gen. Hood fourth.

The free-for-all race not filling, H. E. Goodrich's Bodine trotted a race against time for a special purse, having to beat 2:25 to win it. He made three heats in 2:26½, 2:25¼, and 2:24½.

In the county race yesterday, Jemmy Bailey won in 2:52¼, 2:47, and 3:04, instead of the time reported.

The races altogether have been successful and satisfactory.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, June 3.—At the Prospect Park races to-day the 2:40 trot was interrupted by darkness, after J. G. Blaine, Effie Deans, and Lady Blanche had each secured two heats. The best time was 2:28¼. The contest will be decided to-morrow.

The race for the 2:24 class was won by Mystic; Vanity Fair second; George B. Daniels third. Time, 2:25½, 2:25, 2:22.

THE KANSAS CITY RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—The third day of the races at the Exposition grounds occurred to-day, over 1,000 people being present. The bay gelding George Rice won the two-mile race in two heats, for a purse of $600. Time, 3:44 and 3:45½. Besides George Rice, Rusticus and Edwin Adams were entered. Other races and a tournament occurred during the afternoon. Over $5,000 worth of pools have been sold.

THE CAMBRIDGE CITY RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 3.—The races today were better attended, a large number of visitors from abroad being on hand. The track was fifteen seconds slow, but is drying rapidly, and will be in good condition the rest of the week. The free-for-all running-race for $400 was put off, owing to the tardy entries, and the first called was the three-minute trot for a premium of $1,200. There were six entries and starts, and the race was won in three straight heats by Dan Rickets' Creole, who led the pools against the field.

SUMMARY.

Creole	1	1	1
Greenbacks	2	2	4
Duke	3	3	2
Mattie Sturgeon	4	4	6
Transfer	5	5	3
Bay Billy	6	6	5

Time—2:32; 2:51¼; 2:48.

The second race was a 2:19 pace, for best three in five, for $500. There were seven entries and starts; won by James Walker's Granger on easy heats.

The summary for the first four heats, the balance being poor, is as follows:

Granger	1	7	1	7
Sucker State	3	1	4	6
Gray Harry	2	4	5	2
Sleepy George	7	2	2	6

The races for to-morrow are one running and two trots at 3:30 and 2:33.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAND-BALL.

The game of hand-ball last Saturday, between Joseph Ahern and John Carmody and James Feron and Hugh Harity, in which the first-named partis were the victors by a score in five games of 100 to 67, has provoked considerable speculation among lovers of the festive sport of Ireland. One of the results is a series of ten games—the best six to win—to be played between Ald. O'Brien, the Western King of the alley, and Hugh Harity, against Joseph Ahern and John Carmody. The first five games will be played to-morrow afternoon in Hartnett's ball alley, on the North Side, near Clark street bridge; the second five games will be played in Ald. O'Brien's alley on West Harrison street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. The date of this sport has not been as yet fixed; the participants, in all probability, going to Toledo to witness the grand game to be played there to-morrow week between Ahern, of Chicago, and Sheahan, of Toledo. The stakes up in the Toledo game will reach, if not exceed, $500. The winner of the game will also receive the entire gate money. Both Ahern and Sheahan are under active training, and the probability of a magnificent game is, hence, very strong. Parties from Adrian, Michigan, are expected.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—The fifth annual report of the Michigan Commissioners of Insurance, for 1874, shows that thirty-five Mutual Insurance Companies paid $109,330.55 for losses during the year; assessments levied during the year, $135,678.18. Of Stock Companies, 94 received premiums to the amount of $2,570,687.63; losses incurred, $1,273,252.66. All but ten companies paid dividends to stockholders,—$4,320,213.28,—being an average of nearly 15 per cent.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—A man named Edwin M. Buck, who came here yesterday from Davenport, Ia., was found dead this morning in the lower part of the city near a railroad bridge. There was a pistol wound in his body and a letter on his person addressed to the Chief of Police of this city saying he was tired of life and had concluded to shoot himself. He requested that his body be buried, which request, after an inquest, was complied with by Coroner Goodwin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 3.—A book-agent, whose name was not telegraphed here, committed suicide at Muskegon to-night by hanging himself with a handkerchief to the brake of a flat-car standing on the track there.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—A dispatch from San Diego says a letter to the San Diego *Union* from Ures Sonora reports great excitement over the Mexican raids in Texas. War is feared between the United States and Mexico. The newspaper *Extrella*, referring to the Washington *Chronicle* version of the Texas raids that Mexico is too weak to restrain the raiders, says: "If the Great Republic cannot or will not keep marauding parties from passing into a friendly State and committing all kinds of atrocities, it cannot wonder at weak Mexico being able at all times to prevent her bad boys from entering a friendly State."

DEATHS.

VICKERS—At 7 p. m. yesterday, B. P. Vickers, at [illegible] West Randolph-st.
Funeral at 9½ a. m. Saturday.

ROPER—At his late residence, 227 Blue Island-av., Thomas John Roper, late of London, England, aged [illegible] years.
Funeral Saturday, by cars to Calvary.

OLMSTED—Of pneumonia, at the residence of his father, 200 West Harrison-st., Walter Albert Olmsted, aged 22 years 9 months and 3 days.
Funeral at 10:30 a. m. Sunday, by cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.
☞ Des Moines, Ia., and Ahnepee, Wis., papers please copy.

ANGELL—In this city, on the 3d inst., Eva Badger, wife of Charles W. Angell, and daughter of Alpheus C. and Elvira C. Badger, aged 22 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 82 Calumet-av., at 3 p. m. Sunday, June 6.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

KENTAVPOE

Mrs. Thursby, No. 274 Ewen-st., Williamsburg, Long Island, a very old lady, suffered with inflammatory rheumatism; the joints of her hands and feet swollen; her sufferings were intolerable, and agony intense. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia reduced the swelling and drove away the pain. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth-av., New York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

TRADE MARK

Save Your Silverware.

Silver, and other fine ware, will last twice as long, and always look brand new, if cleaned and polished with Electro Silicon only. It is a pure infusorial product, entirely free from grit or chemicals, and, the American Institute of New York says, the best article known. It is the only safe material for cleaning Gold and Silverware. Sold by house-furnishers, druggists, jewelers, and grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE,
108 MADISON-ST.

VALUABLE
SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.:
99 feet southeast corner of Wabash-av., and Fifty-first-st., 161 feet deep.
99 feet southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Fifty-first-st., 161 feet deep.
132 feet west front on State-st.
132 feet east front on Wabash-av.
132 feet west front on Wabash-av., all between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Englewood Property
AT BANKRUPT SALE.
TWO LOTS,
Corner of Arnold and Sixtieth-sts.,
BY AUCTION, FOR CASH,
MONDAY MORNING, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. These Lots are numbered 12 and 13, 58 feet front, in Henry Berdell's Sub. of the west part of Lot 8, Sec. 16, 38, 14, incumbered for about $800.
R. B. BERKELEY,
Assignee of C. Linder, in Bankruptcy.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Two Lots on Rebecca-st.
75 FEET EAST OF WOOD,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY MORNING, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

15 Desirable Lots in Platteville, Colorado,
MONDAY MORNING, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st. Platteville is one of the most flourishing villages in Colorado, 32 miles north from Denver, on the Denver & Pacific Railroad.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Entire Furniture
IN
Marble-Front Dwelling, No. 468 Wabash-av.,
To be sold by Auction MONDAY MORNING, June 7, at 10 o'clock. Particulars Saturday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

[80] S. DINGEE & CO., [82]
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 80 & 82 East Randolph-st.
Cash advanced on consignments.

Regular Auction Sale, Saturday, June 5, 10 o'cl'k.
Unusually large and varied invoice of Elegant Parlor, Chamber, Office, and Dining-room Furniture, new and second-hand. Fine line of CARPETS, Misfits, new made, second-hand, and in roll cut to suit. Also, extensive assortment of General Merchandise. SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our fine stock of good and stylish Furniture on our 2d floor at PRIVATE SALE.
OUR REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
SILSBEE, DINGEE & CO.
Development, writing up, advertising, and selling suburban property at auction, A SPECIALTY.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Friday Morning, June 4, at 9:30 o'clock, our
Regular Weekly Auction Sale.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Buyers always find at our sales the largest and best assortment at auction in the city. Rich and Medium Parlor Suits Upholstered in Silk Plush, Silk Terry, Rep, and Hair Cloth. Also, some good Second-hand Parlor Suits. A large line Chamber Sets, with Marble-top Dressing-Cases, Lounges, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Book-Cases, Office Furniture, Dining Tables, Chairs, etc. A splendid line New Misfit Moquet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets; good used Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, etc., Stoves, Refrigerators. The entire stock of a Tea Dealer; over 2,000 pounds Choice Teas put up in packages for retail trade, and a large stock of General Merchandise, Plated ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, June 5, at 11 o'clock sharp,
We will sell a Bankrupt Stock of
CARRIAGES,
Open and Top Buggies, Democrats, Two and Three-seated Phaetons, Open Business Buggy, Side-bar Road Wagon. Will be sold to pay advances.
Also, a fine line of Single, Double and Express Harnesses.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
On Saturday, June 5, at 9 O'Clock,
14 crates W. G. Crockery (new styles), 125 packages Glassware.
Household Furniture,
Empire Bedstead, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Lounges, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Carpets. Two elegant and fine-tone Pianos.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH.
Chattel mortgage sale of balance of Everett House Furniture, this day at 10 a. m. Parlor Sets (one extra fine), Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Tables, Stands, Rockers, Chairs, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Bedding, large Range, Gas Fixtures, Toilet Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, etc.
HIRAM BRUSH,
Auctioneer and Agent for Mortgagee.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.,
185 and 187 East Randolph-st.
Furniture, Furniture, at Auction, Saturday June 5, 10 a. m. Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets, Dressing-Cases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Book-Cases, Office-Desks, etc.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.